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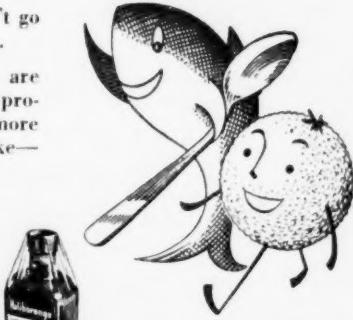
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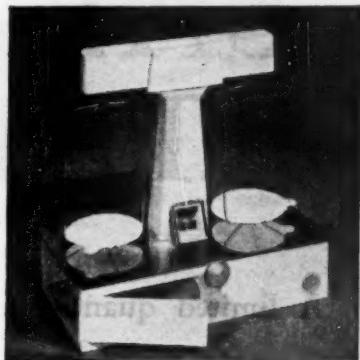
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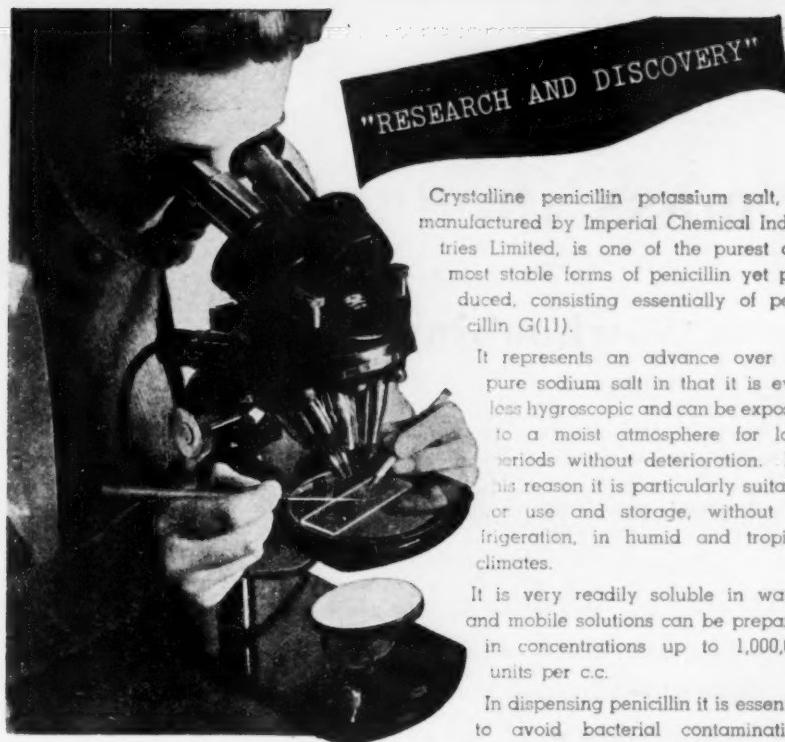


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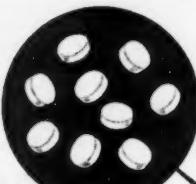
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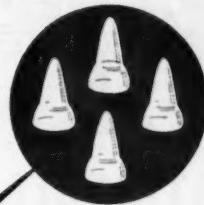
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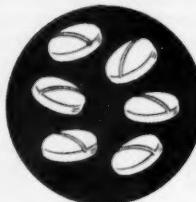
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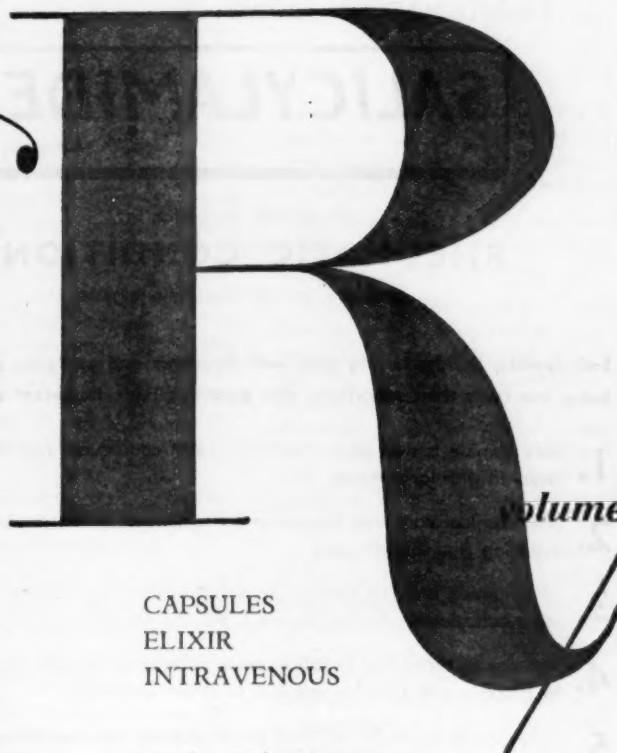


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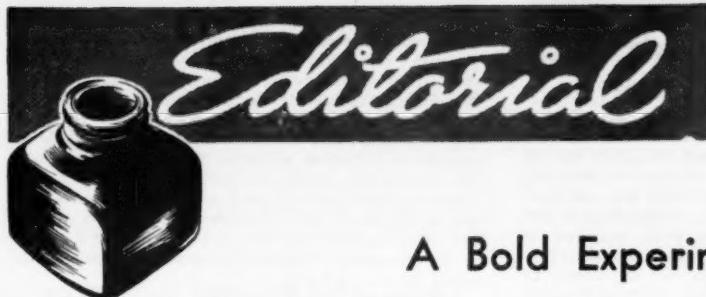
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A Bold Experiment

The introduction of an amending Pharmacy Bill in the New South Wales Parliament this month has caused general surprise.

Although the proposals for the reform of pharmaceutical education and training had been discussed in general terms and a long-range programme had been prepared and circulated a considerable time ago, New South Wales chemists, including members of the Executives of some of the official organisations, were unaware of the precise nature of the proposals, and the fact that amending legislation was imminent prior to the date of the announcement in the New South Wales papers by the Premier that a Bill was to be introduced.

The text of the Bill and extracts from the Debate, including the Minister's introductory speech, are published in this issue of the Journal.

According to statements which will be read there, the principal reason for bringing in the measure was the failure of large numbers of candidates to pass the Final Examinations conducted by the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The Bill, according to the Minister's statement, was recommended by the Pharmacy Board and the Professor of Pharmacology in the University of Sydney.

It provides among other things for the acceptance by the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, without further examination, of a degree or diploma obtained after a three years course at the University of Sydney, plus service of 12 months as an assistant in a pharmacy in New South Wales or the Australian Capital Territory.

It would be foolish for anyone to comment on the merits or demerits of such provisions before

they have been tried. They are in keeping with similar provisions adopted in recent years in other countries, but little information is available to indicate the effect that such changes have had.

All changes of a radical nature will find critics and opponents and the New South Wales experiment will be no exception.

In regard to the value or otherwise of apprenticeship in pharmacy under present-day conditions, there are very marked differences of opinion that will not easily or quickly be reconciled; the passing of the Final Examination in Practical Pharmacy from the control of the Board to the University will also find critics, many of whom believe that this final test should be controlled and conducted entirely by practising pharmaceutical chemists.

On the other hand there are in New South Wales (as in other States and countries) men whose opinions are of value and who believe that the old system must be changed if pharmacy is to survive as a profession. Time will show. The major changes decided upon by the powers in New South Wales could well change the whole of pharmacy in Australia and lead ultimately to the establishment of two classes of pharmaceutical practitioner—the druggist, concerned with the sale of patent medicines, etc.—and the purely professional pharmaceutical chemist, restricting his activities to the dispensing of doctors' prescriptions and other specialised pharmaceutical operations, as is found in some parts of Europe.

If such a transition is to take place great care will be required to protect the rights of those chemists who have served the public faithfully and well under the system of pharmaceutical service developed in this country.

THE MONTH

A CHARGE FOR FREE MEDICINE

A charge of one shilling is to be made on all prescriptions dispensed under the British National Health Service—and chemists are to collect it. Other cuts in benefits are to be made, as will be seen by referring to our London Correspondent's despatch this month.

Curtailment of expenditure along these lines is not unexpected. Social Services made great demands on the Exchequer. In the early or experimental stages these free Services are apt to get out of control in places, and regulation, restriction or modifications become necessary. The Treasury Purse is not inexhaustible. Even the most advanced school of economic theorist rejects the idea that a country can be financed by turning out Treasury Notes from the printing press.

There are ominous signs in this country, too. Expenditure on pharmaceutical benefits has grossly exceeded the estimates, if not the expectations; we are in a state of financial stringency; the service here and there has shown up weaknesses.

Modifications such as the imposition of the shilling fee in UK bring about a shrinkage in volume—which in turn affects turnover. Governments seek to prune expenditure to somebody's financial disadvantage.

These are sobering thoughts to a people which through a generation has seen little else but expansion, inflation and buoyant business. They suggest that there are contingencies to be taken into account in future budgeting.

CONFERENCE OF HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS

We have received advice from the Swiss Society of Public Hospital Pharmacists that a Conference of Hospital Pharmacists will be held at Basle, Switzerland, from September 17 to 19, 1952.

Items included in the programme are:—

- (1) Scientific discussions dealing with subjects of common interest to hospital pharmacists;
- (2) Discussions of administrative problems in hospital pharmacies;
- (3) Short reports on special projects in hospital pharmacy (production of medicaments, biological analyses, etc.);
- (4) Demonstrations of instruments, apparatus and equipment used in hospital pharmacies;
- (5) Visits to pharmaceutical manufacturing industries, the Museum of Historical Pharmacy, and the Pharmacy Department of the Hospital at Basle.

Contributions from Hospital Pharmacists in other countries are invited and should reach Dr. K. Steiger, Pharmacie Cantonale, Zurich, by May 15, 1952.

ITEMS OF INTEREST AT B.M.A. FEDERAL COUNCIL MEETING

"The Medical Journal of Australia" for March 29, 1952, publishes a report of a meeting of the Federal Council of the British Medical Association in Australia held at Hobart on February 25 to 28. Several matters

of special interest to pharmacy were discussed. Among those were the following:—

Alleged unnecessary prescribing: Consideration was given to a letter from the Minister of Health expressing concern at excessive prescribing of Pharmaceutical Benefits, and asking for the co-operation of the Federal Council in dealing with abuses. In the discussion it was emphasised that because a practitioner used a large amount of a drug in a relatively short period he was not necessarily abusing his privileges under the Act. It was resolved that committees be set up to supervise the operation of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act in each State, and that they should be established in regard to the prevention of abuses which were not punishable under the criminal code.

Supply from doctors' bags: The Federal Council resolved that the Minister for Health should be pressed again to provide a means, preferably through wholesale drug houses, whereby medical practitioners might prescribe drugs listed in the Pharmaceutical Benefits Regulations, for their own professional use.

Endorsement of P.B.A. Prescriptions: Further consideration was given to an objection, recorded at a previous meeting, against the requirement that the person obtaining the pharmaceutical benefit had to sign a receipt on the back of the prescription. In correspondence the Minister had pointed out that the signing concerned only the person who took the benefit and not necessarily the doctor or the patient. The receipt constituted the only direct evidence that the beneficiary or his agent had obtained a medicinal preparation for which the Commonwealth was obliged to pay the chemist. The correspondence also stated that when a doctor sent a prescription to a chemist with a request that the medicine be sent by post or by bus to a patient, if the chemist endorsed the back of the prescription that the medicine had been so sent on a certain date, the prescription, if otherwise in order, would be accepted for payment.

In view of these explanations it was resolved that no further objection to the clause could be taken.

Medico-pharmaceutical liaison: The General Secretary reported that the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia and New Zealand had proposed that a Federal medico-pharmaceutical liaison committee should be formed. The question had been referred to the Branches, and all had approved with the exception of South Australia, which thought that if any Federal matter arose it could be referred to the Federal Council in Australia or to the corresponding body in New Zealand. The South Australian Branch thought that the proposed new body would serve no useful purpose. In its reply the Western Australian Branch expressed the opinion that if the committee as suggested was formed it should be non-political and non-executive, and that it should not issue statements to the Press. After this point had been discussed at some length Dr. C. O. F. Rieger asked what useful purpose the committee would serve. Dr. W. F. Simmons thought that the committee might help to have drugs and other preparations tested for their purity. Dr. F. W. Carter thought that the committee would be a safety valve for statements about matters of mutual interest. The Federal Council resolved that it approved of the suggestion that this committee should be formed. It also

resolved that the function of the committee should be the discussion of matters of mutual interest referred to it by the State medico-pharmaceutical liaison committees or by the Federal Councils of the British Medical Association and of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia and New Zealand, that the committee should be entirely non-political and without executive powers, and that it should not be permitted to issue statements to the Press, lay or professional, unless authority had first been obtained from the Federal Councils of the respective organisations. The Federal Council resolved that Dr. F. W. Carter and Dr. R. Southby should be the representatives of the Federal Council on the Federal Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.

BARBITURATE ADDICTION WORSE THAN HEROIN?

"Drug and Cosmetic Industry" states that alarm at the menace of barbiturate addiction is growing in the United States and that "for quite some time the proposal has existed that the barbiturates be placed under the control of the Bureau of Narcotics of the Treasury Department."

Reference is made to an article, "Grave Peril of Sleeping Pills," which appeared in "The New York Times" on December 16. Many eminent authorities are quoted. Dr. Victor H. Vogel, Medical Officer in Charge of the Federal Narcotics Hospital at Lexington, Ky., is reported as saying:

"Sleeping pill addiction is becoming a more serious problem than morphine and heroin addiction, for two reasons: First, because sleeping pills are so dangerous, and second because in so many places it's quite simple to buy them." He said also that withdrawal illness after the long use of large amounts of a barbiturate is more severe than from an opiate drug.

DEATH OF MR. A. G. SHORT

We publish in this issue a number of tributes to Mr. A. G. Short, of Sydney, who worked assiduously in many capacities for very many years for the advancement of pharmacy.

Mr. Leslie W. Smith, President of the State Branch Committee of the Guild in N.S.W., of which Mr. Short was an honorary member, writes of him:

"Archibald Gordon Short, or 'Archie' as he was familiarly known to so many N.S.W. pharmacists, passed the Final Examination in 1907. When I first saw him dispensing in his pharmacy at Newtown in 1912 I can well remember his skill. I would say that, pharmaceutically, he was 'without a peer.' It was a pleasure to watch him at work, whether it

be a mixture, a difficult ointment, a batch of suppositories, or, for that matter, any type of dispensing. The same applied to the preparation of galenicals. The work was commenced and performed with all the confidence and manipulative skill and precision of a master; the finished products were flawless and pharmaceutically perfect; and there were no visible signs left on the dispensing bench to show that anybody had been at work. He was equally at home on the chemical and analytical side, where his skill reflected the thorough teaching of his father, the late William Short, himself a pharmacist and chief chemist to the Australian Drug Co. Ltd.

From 1916 onwards he gave continuous service to pharmacy. He was President of the Master Pharmacists' Association of N.S.W. in 1922. He gave of his time unstintingly, one example being when he and I spent two days from 9 a.m. until 11 p.m. in Les Thompson's office in 1925, proofing and finalising the first edition of the pharmacists' handbook—"The Blue Book." He possessed that charm of manner, tolerance for the other man's point of view, sound judgment, wonderful memory, and the ability to tackle a problem from "first principles," without being carried away by emotion. He had a big streak of caution in his make-up which was always evident in the decisions he reached, and consequently added to the respect with which his opinion was received.

He served continuously as an honorary member of the N.S.W. State Branch Committee of the Guild from its inception until he took ill a few days before his death. Moreover, he seldom missed a meeting. He was Chairman of the Dispensing Sub-Committee for many years. This long service he gave without fee or reward, excepting the satisfaction of helping to make his brother pharmacists' position better.

As a friend he was firm and steadfast; and friendship can originate and acquire permanence only practically. True, active, productive friendship consists in keeping the same pace in life, approving of your friends' aims, and thus going forward steadfastly together.

It is men of Archie Short's calibre who helped to formulate and lay down many of the pharmaceutical reforms which the thousands of Australian pharmacists of today have acquired and enjoy without any effort on their part. All efforts to be permanently useful must be uniform and radiate a spirit of sunshine. The efforts of our late esteemed colleague certainly did that. Thus we say goodbye with profound sorrow and sadness in our hearts, remembering that 'Death's but a path that must be trod if man's soul would ever pass to God.'

P.D.L. WARNING — No. 7. SALE OF GOODWILL

One of the P.D.L. Solicitors has written that it has been brought to his attention more than once recently that numbers of chemists are still entering into contracts to sell their businesses prior to seeking legal advice.

To those in this position it should be stressed that the danger of not seeking prior advice is that once the contract is entered into no action on the part of the Solicitor who is afterwards consulted can affect the position in regard to the liability for income tax. As many of the contracts which are signed have been prepared solely by agents, the danger is obviously very considerable, particularly as the agents who prepare the contracts cannot be expected to be experts on taxation, and therefore do not direct their attention to the result of having such a clause in the contract as that the vendor "will assign his lease."

SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

STREPTOMYCIN ADMINISTRATION

Review of Recent Work.

Addressing a joint meeting of the National Association of Women Pharmacists and the London Branch of the Guild of Public Pharmacists on December 14, Dr. J. A. O'Connor, of Glaxo Laboratories, said that a total dose of 50 to 80 gm. of streptomycin was usually necessary to produce chronic vestibular effects. When, as formerly, large doses of 3 to 4 gm. daily were given, the total amount capable of causing neurotoxic symptoms was concentrated into a short period, and side effects developed quickly. The method of choice, therefore, is to give smaller doses for a longer period, for instance 1 gm. daily. Although a reduced dose of 0.5 gm. daily is not fully effective, a dose of 1 gm. every three days gives excellent results. The explanation of this apparent anomaly might be summarised as follows:

- (a) Antibiotics have no effect in low concentration.
- (b) When the concentration is increased the effect becomes bacteriostatic, and remains so, so long as the organism is continuously exposed to this concentration.
- (c) When the concentration falls, the organisms remain inactive for a short time, and then begin to multiply.
- (d) Antibiotics can exercise a bactericidal effect only when the organisms are dividing.

It follows, therefore, that after a single large dose capable of producing a bactericidal effect on the vast majority of the organisms causing the infection, it is more effective to allow the antibiotic to disappear from the blood and tissue, to wait for the residual organisms to recommence dividing, and then to give another bactericidal dose. It also follows that the average rate of division of the organisms should determine the frequency of dosage. Where the infecting organisms divide slowly, as in the case of the tubercle bacillus, the dosage should be less frequent. This principle applies to all antibiotics.

Formerly it was considered that research should be directed towards the production of an antibiotic having a wide range of activity. Such an antibiotic is too effective, however, and would kill off essential and beneficial organisms as well as those causing disease. The ideal drug is one which has an immediate effect on a specific pathogenic organism, and which is selectively concentrated in one particular part of the body.

In answer to questions, Dr. O'Connor said he was not impressed by the depot method of using penicillin, except in cases where the rate of division of the organism is unknown. He pointed out that "tissue level" is more important than "blood level," and that this can never be maintained, even with high dosage

ARTICLES

- Streptomycin Administration.
- Cortisone and A.C.T.H.—Recent Advances.
- The International Pharmacopoeia.
- Adendium 1951 to the British Pharmacopoeia (1950).
- Particle-free Solutions.
- Renal Blocking Agent for Penicillin.
- New Anti-thyroid Drug.
- Three New T.B. Drugs: Hydrazides.
- High Pressure Injection Apparatus for Chloramphenicol in the Ear.
- Poisoning by Sodium Fluoride.
- Wastage of Insulin.
- Determination of Camphor in Spirit of Camphor.
- Infra-red Analysis of Acetylsalicylic Acid, Phenacetin and Caffeine.

of procaine penicillin, since the antibiotic is constantly being removed by the kidneys. In reply to another member who asked why a solution of streptomycin containing 1 gm. in 3 mils of water became more painful on injection after standing for a week, Dr. O'Connor said that the explanation was that the solution was hypertonic, and also that it probably became acid with the production of a small amount of free calcium chloride.—Pharm J., January 19, 1952.

CORTISONE AND A.C.T.H.—RECENT ADVANCES

Cheaper Sources.

Although the pituitary gland of the pig remains the richest source of A.C.T.H. the discovery by a Norwegian firm that an appreciable yield may be obtained from whale pituitaries is very welcome. The anterior lobe, which contains the hormone, forms 90 per cent. by weight of the gland, and the extraction process is simpler because destruction of the posterior lobe hormones is unnecessary.

Work on the chemical constitution of A.C.T.H. has led to the conclusion that the active portion may be of relatively low molecular weight, possibly as low as 1,000. So far 14 constituent amino-acids have been identified. The search for a cheap starting material for the synthesis of cortisone will have made considerable progress if the claims by Fieser and by Tishler to be able to start from cholesterol or ergosterol are substantiated.

Pharmacology.

Whereas cortisone affects the rheumatoid process directly, A.C.T.H. stimulates a range of adrenal cortex activity, including the secretion of steroid compounds related to cortisone, and hence its effect is more complex than that of cortisone alone. However, it has been found recently that the metabolic changes produced in a normal individual by A.C.T.H. may also be observed when Compound F is administered. Further consideration has led to the supposition that the steroid output of the adrenal cortex when stimulated by A.C.T.H. consists of Compound F (17-hydroxy-corticosterone) and Compound B (corticosterone).

A synthetic non-steroidal chemical, 3-hydroxy-2-phenylcinchoninic acid (H.P.C.) has been found to have an A.C.T.H.-like action when tested on rats. In rheumatic fever the fever and acute arthritis were rapidly relieved; toxic effects were infrequent and less severe than those which accompany salicylate therapy. A clinical trial is being made on patients with rheumatoid arthritis. It may not be too much to hope that a synthetic chemical will eventually be produced which will

replace cortisone and A.C.T.H. as adequately as tubocurarine has been replaced by the synthetic drugs with curare-like action.

Administration.

The oral administration of cortisone has been shown to have certain advantages over the intramuscular route and Englemann has proposed the use of a suspension in a flavoured syrup. The large primary dose required intramuscularly is avoided since the oral dose is rapidly absorbed, a fact of special value in the treatment of acute disease. Also a quick termination is possible should dangerous symptoms occur. The main disadvantage is that the effect of the oral dose is soon dissipated. A.C.T.H. also disappears rapidly from the body and attempts are being made to produce preparations with retarded absorption rate which will be more economical. In the meantime considerable success has been achieved by the use of intravenous infusion, the expected advantages of which were both economy and a steady continuous stimulation of the adrenal glands. A possible disadvantage which has not yet been ruled out, is protein shock arising from previous sensitisation. When up to 50 mgm. in about a pint of saline was administered over a period of up to 12 hours on alternate days, no significant rise in blood pressure or pulse rate occurred and the therapeutic effect was greater than that obtained by intramuscular injection. However, the majority of patients suffered from local venous thrombosis, which was regarded as a serious disadvantage.

New Therapeutic Uses.

Several clinical observations lead to the conclusion that a pituitary-gonadal mechanism is at the basis of the cause of peptic ulcer. Thus peptic ulcer occurs rarely in children, but with equal frequency in both sexes; whereas it is more common in men than in women, whilst in the latter pregnancy has usually a beneficial effect. Again, patients with duodenal ulcer excrete less 11-oxy corticosteroids during periods of ulcer activity. In animal experiments cortisone and a lesser extent A.C.T.H. have proved beneficial. Clinical trial has shown promising results, although further work is necessary.

A.C.T.H. has been found effective in acquired haemolytic anaemia, the haemolytic symptoms being rapidly controlled in 10 days; no useful result was obtained in two cases of congenital haemolytic anaemia.—British and Colonial Pharmacist, September, 1951.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHARMACOPOEIA

At the meeting of the International Pharmaceutical Federation, Rome, September, 1951, Dr. Hampshire, Chairman of the Pharmacopoeia Commission, presented to Professor Ponte, President F.O.F.I., the first volume of the International Pharmacopoeia.

In the course of his remarks Dr. Hampshire said the International Pharmacopoeia was, in effect, a revision of the International Agreement for the Unification of Pharmacopoeial Formulas for Potent Drugs, which was completed at Brussels in 1929, and deals with the method of preparation and strengths of drugs, nomenclature and maximum doses. The Health Organisation of the League of Nations had set up, in 1937, a technical commission to undertake the work of unification, and the publication of an International Pharmacopoeia was deemed to be the best way of fulfilling this end. Since 1947 this had been carried on by an expert committee of the W.H.O. under U.N.O. The book contained 200 monographs containing descriptions, standards and assays for each drug, and had a general appearance similar to the British Pharmacopoeia. There were also 43 appendices giving data and designs for tests in amplification of the monographs. The substances treated in the monographs represented a selection of the most valuable members of the pharmacological

groups: anaesthetics, analgesics, antimalarials, hypnotics, etc. There were also monographs on the more widely used vegetable, inorganic and organic substances, sera, vitamins, hormones, sulphonamides and barbiturates. A second volume in an advanced state was in course of preparation, and would contain monographs on the antibiotics, compressed tablets, tinctures and some of the newer synthetic organic chemicals. The titles were given in Latin. Dosage had been treated in a manner somewhat different from that adopted hitherto in the British Pharmacopoeia. A comprehensive posological table was given in the appendix, with the usual and the maximum dose indicated and the different doses required by different routes. Dr. Hampshire, in concluding, noted that the W.H.O. now had a Pharmaceutical Section and had become the International Secretariat for Pharmacopoeias. In addition to undertaking the continuous revision of the International Pharmacopoeia, the section had also prepared a list of international non-proprietary names which had been issued to member States.—The Export Review, November, 1951.

ADDENDUM 1951 TO THE BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA 1948

The Choosing of Official Names.

In a review by J. H. G. in *Nature*, January 12, 1952, the following passages appear:

The 1951 addendum to the "British Pharmacopoeia" contains 52 new monographs dealing with such substances as chloramphenicol, dicophane (DDT), dihydrostreptomycin, dimercaprol (BAL), mepyramine (neantergan), oxphenansline, proguanil ("Paludrine"), quinalbaritone (seconal), sulphadimidine (sulphadimethylpyrimidine), tubocurarine, and various vaccines and preparations of human blood.

One of the most important duties of the Pharmacopoeia Commission is to devise official names for new drugs. The fruits of its work in this field generally appear first as "Approved Names" for unofficial drugs, which are eventually admitted to the Pharmacopoeia itself. The choice of names is complicated by the desirability of keeping in step with the Americans, who are engaged upon the same pursuit, and is sometimes limited by the fact that a number of manufacturers have chosen all the best names and taken legal action to prevent other people using them. These are some of the difficulties; the result is not uniformly successful. The Commission was in happy mood when it approved of "sulphadimidine," but it is unfortunate that it was driven to approve of "tripelennamine," which is too long and presumably owes its origin to the unspecific fact that its full chemical name contains the letter "n" repeated three times (if not four). The teachers of pharmacology must learn these new names themselves, teach them to their students, and persuade their clinical colleagues to use them instead of the confusing collection of seductive trade names, many of which refer to the same substance. The ease with which these various tasks can be accomplished depends on the success of the Commission in choosing official names which are euphonious and brief. Each new list of approved names is received with mixed emotions by those who will have to use them.

PARTICLE-FREE SOLUTIONS

(From Recent Research Reviews by H. S. Grainger, Ph.C.)

Pharmaceutical chemists are familiar with the difficulty, often encountered, of preparing injectable fluids free from particulate matter. Various devices have been described for detecting the particles, mostly con-

sisting of light systems whereby a beam is passed through the solution and viewed at right angles to its axis. The particles have been ascribed to the rubber liners, to flakes from filter mats and to spicules from the glass. They could also be due to coagulations of insoluble matter from chemicals. With reasonable care it is possible to reduce such particles to the minimum and to prepare solutions which do not appear unsightly and which do not give rise to trouble on injection. However, a new slant is given to this topic by workers handling radio-active materials. In such work the particulate matter occurring in the fluids is a source of much greater danger than in normal fluids. When radio-active isotopes are administered it is assumed, in estimating the radiation applied to any organ, that the radiation is uniformly spread through the tissue. There is evidence that this is not the case, and an examination of the non-uniform distribution has been carried out by Lamerton and Harris, who used P^{32} as disodium hydrogen phosphate in normal saline. After injecting this solution into rats by the intraperitoneal route auto-radiographs were made from thin slices of the isolated livers. These showed a spotty distribution of the radioactive substance. Similar non-uniform distribution was found in post-mortem human tissues. The authors attribute this mal-distribution to the uptake by the phagocytes of particulate matter rich in P^{32} from the injection solution. Such concentrations of radio-active salt could cause serious trouble if localised for example in the bone marrow. The preparation of clean, particle-free solutions is therefore of great importance. Harrison and Raymond, working at Harwell, have shown that when solutions of sodium phosphate (P^{32}) in normal saline are prepared with the usual precautions, the particles which appear can be shown on centrifuging to be highly radio-active, and may account for as much as 50 per cent. of the total activity of the fluid. They therefore attempted to control the incidence of particulate matter by using water directly from the still and by refluxing the solutions made for 30 minutes to coagulate any insoluble matter. They were then centrifuged and siphoned off. Containers were treated by putting into them a quantity of glass powder and concentrated nitric acid. After shaking for some minutes this mixture was ejected, and the containers were rinsed in the inverted position first with tap water and then with distilled water straight from the still. The purest available grades of sodium phosphate still gave a high proportion of insoluble particles, therefore the authors prepared their phosphate buffer solution *in situ* from Specpure sodium carbonate and Analar o-phosphoric acid. By these methods the solutions were improved to the point where only a 2 per cent. difference was found between the radio-activity of the uniformly mixed "specky" fluid and the supernatant after centrifuging.—The Export Review, December, 1951.

RENAL BLOCKING AGENT FOR PENICILLIN

The great strides made in the production of penicillin in many countries since the war have made the drug plentiful and, by comparison with other antibiotics, cheap. It remains the case, however, that owing to the necessity for administration by injection in the majority of cases, it suffers a disadvantage. Moreover, the soluble penicillin preparations are wasteful in that large and frequent dosage is necessary to make good losses by renal excretion. A satisfactory oral preparation would therefore be welcomed. Dr. Walker and Professor Hunter, of the University of Edinburgh, have made a preliminary report on the use of a new substance, Benemid, as a renal blocking agent for penicillin. The drug, which is p-(di-n-propyl sulphamyl) benzoic acid, has already been described in America. It is practically tasteless and nearly insoluble in water, has a low toxicity (2.4 gm. a day in man is considered effective and entirely safe) and, unlike Caronamide,

which was originally introduced as a blocking agent for sulphonamides, it does not produce nausea or other side-effects. Benemid blocks the excretion of penicillin, p-amino-salicylic acid, p-aminohippurate and phenosulphonphthalein. Walker and Hunter have investigated the effect of Benemid on the blood penicillin levels after administration of 500,000 units of penicillin by mouth. The preparations used were sodium penicillin, procaine-penicillin and a penicillin ester L.G.2 (Glaxo). The last named gave poor blood levels, and was considered unsuitable for use by mouth. The other two behaved similarly, but some slight advantage appeared to lay with the procaine compound. Patients acted as their own controls. The tables and graphs recorded show that after a course of 0.5 gm. of Benemid every six hours for 24 hours the oral administration of 500,000 units of penicillin gave blood levels of 0.5 units/ml., rising to a peak of 1.25 units at two hours, and falling slowly over six hours. This was at least twice the concentration achieved by a similar dose of penicillin without prior administration of Benemid. No evidence of renal damage or other toxic effect has been found in patients treated for up to 42 days with Benemid, and renal function returned to normal within 24 hours of its discontinuance. It would thus appear that a means is to hand whereby penicillin may be economically and effectively administered with the minimum of inconvenience to the patient.—The Export Review, January, 1952.

NEW ANTI-THYROID DRUG

The properties and toxicity of a new antithyroid agent, 2-carbethoxythio-1-methylglyoxaline (C.G.1) have been investigated by A. Lawson *et al.* (*Lancet*, 1951, 2, 617.) The compound is described as a colourless, tasteless, crystalline substance, m.p. 123 deg. C., slightly soluble in water and more soluble in organic solvents. Experiments showed that its acute toxicity to mice is similar to that of thiouracil. When the potency of C.G.1 was compared with that of some other known antithyroid agents, it was shown to be much more active than 2-mercaptopropanoic acid or thiouracil. Examination of the effect of C.G.1 on the uptake of radio-iodine by the thyroid in man indicated a somewhat greater inhibition after C.G.1 than after 2-mercaptopropanoic acid. A clinical trial in the treatment of 14 cases of thyrotoxicosis is reported by A. Lawson and G. Barry (*Ibid.*, 621). The dosage given was 10 mgm. daily in five divided doses. In all cases there was rapid improvement in the general condition.—*Pharm. J.*, January 5, 1952.

THREE NEW T.B. DRUGS: HYDRAZIDES

For Oral Administration.

(By L.G.D.)

Three new anti-tuberculosis drugs, Rimifon, Marsalid and Nydrazid, hydrazides and isonicotinic acid compounds, produced by both Hoffman-LaRoche and E. R. Squibb & Sons, which offer high hopes as a cure for this dreaded infectious disease, have attracted widespread attention from both tubercular-ridden patients and medical men and specialists, although the latter are somewhat more cautious than the former with respect to the merits of the new drugs. Before any of the new drugs can be introduced through ordinary trade channels they must be approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, and such approval is expected to be obtained by May or June, 1952. Thereafter it is expected that the drugs—pills which are taken orally, and presumably act as bactericidal rather than bacteriostatic agents against the tubercle bacillus—will be mass-produced and sold over drug counters on a prescription basis. It is estimated that the anti-T.B. pills

will sell for between 25 and 50 cents each, and if these hydrazides fulfill the high promise held out for them they will cut the cost of full treatment for tuberculosis from upwards of \$3500 per patient to about \$100.

The potency of the hydrazides in combating tuberculosis, now disclosed after some ten years of research by both pharmaceutical firms, and whose origin can be traced back some 40 years to the work of two Austrian chemists, M. Meyer and J. Nally, who described isonicotinic acid hydrazides in 1912, already is attracting attention, for doctors have long been seeking some form of efficacious therapy for the treatment of tuberculosis. In New York medical circles the development has been hailed as "one of the greatest medical discoveries in a generation."

Clinically tested on 150 tubercular patients during the past eight months at Sea View Hospital, Staten Island, New York, the new drugs have achieved remarkable results. Many of these patients had also been treated with streptomycin and PAS (para-aminosalicylic acid), but with little or no improvement of what, for all practical purposes, amounted to an almost moribund condition. Although the drugs are still regarded as being in the experimental stage, they have been described by New York's Commissioner of Hospitals, Dr. Marcus D. Kogel, as "better than anything so far" in treating tuberculosis. Administered orally, these smaller than aspirin size pills in some cases within two weeks brought about marked improvement in the condition of patients who had not been expected to recover. Within a short period many had negative sputums, and in others the bacteria count of sputum was significantly reduced.

The principal substance used in making the new anti-T.B. drugs is isonicotinic acid hydrazide, a drug that is related to the anti-pellagra nicotinic acid vitamin. The E. R. Squibb product is called Nydrazid, while Rimifon and Marsalid are the names of the Hoffman-LaRoche products. Credit for synthesis of the latter two products has been given to Dr. H. Herbert Fox, a Hoffman-LaRoche chemist. Nydrazid was synthesised by 12 chemists, headed by Dr. Geoffrey Rake, Director of the Squibb Institute for Medical Research.

Commenting on development of the new drug, Dr. Rake said that in test tube and experiments with mice iso-niacin hydrazine "demonstrated spectacular activity against tubercle bacilli. It appears," he continued, "to be many hundreds of times more effective than PAS and significantly more effective than streptomycin. Moreover," he added, "in extensive animal tests conducted by Squibb Institute workers it was found that the effective dose is reached substantially before a toxic dose . . . It is well absorbed and well tolerated when given by mouth . . . (and) is being investigated (further) for tuberculous meningitis as well as in the more common tuberculosis of the chest."

The new drugs have a number of important advantages over streptomycin and PAS, the two most useful drugs now used in tuberculosis therapy, and both of which are toxic in high dosage or in a long course of treatment. Aside from their economy and freedom from toxicity, the new drugs may be administered orally rather than by injection. According to Squibb officials, Nydrazid is the result of a long-term research programme in which the company spent \$1,250,000. During the long research some 5000 compounds were tested for their action against tuberculosis. Among those which received special attention were the thiosemicarbazones and related compounds. It was among the latter that Nydrazid was found.

To date no evidence has been found that tubercle bacteria become resistant to the new drugs, as is the case with streptomycin and other anti-T.B. agents. Some of the immediate results of administration of the new drugs on T.B. patients included return of normal temperatures, renewed appetite, increase in body weight, and elimination of bacteria in sputum, thereby prevent-

ing spread of the disease. The T.B. bacteria, it is presumed, are attacked directly by the new drug, and are destroyed within a month or less.

Medical Men Maintain Caution.

Although medical men have been deeply impressed by results thus far obtained with the new drugs, they are maintaining a cautious attitude, and are issuing only guarded statements. They point out that it has not yet been definitely proven that the drugs are able to kill all tubercle bacilli. Moreover, they explained, the drugs do not eliminate the need for surgery to repair damage already done to the lungs of T.B. patients. Finally, it was pointed out, long use of the drugs may cause harmful effects in the body, since heavy doses have caused injury to the liver in dogs.

HIGH PRESSURE INJECTION APPARATUS FOR MASS INOCULATIONS

By L.G.D.

Scientists at the United States Army Medical Research and Graduate School, Washington, D.C., are doing advanced experimental work in the development of a multiple dose high-pressure injection apparatus for use in mass inoculation programmes. Considered feasible for administering bacterial vaccines or antibiotics, the device could do all that the hypodermic needle can do, and do it with virtually no pain. Besides doing away with the pain and psychological hazard associated with the hypodermic needle, jet injection would provide a number of important advantages.

With a multiple dose apparatus, large numbers of people could be given protective vaccines or medication in short time. This consideration is particularly applicable to civilian defence efforts in the event of atomic bombings or other disasters affecting entire communities.

For another thing, in using hypodermic needles for mass inoculation there is some danger of cross-infection. The jet method eliminates that problem. When perfected and produced in quantity, it is hoped the jet injection apparatus will be relatively inexpensive.

The first development in high-pressure injection was a hand-cocking, single-shot instrument called Hypo-Spray, and, while it offers obvious advantages, especially in civilian practice, where one patient is usually treated at a time, it holds only one charge and must be reloaded for each shot. The United States Army needed a simpler, faster device, and one adaptable to mass immunisation.

Modifications and improvements of the original design have resulted in two automatic devices which are now being tested, one hand-cocked, the other operated by a two-cylinder pump. Minor engineering details still remain to be worked out, but it is already clear that administration of vaccines and antibiotics is both feasible and highly desirable.

Although the development is promising, there are, nevertheless, some disadvantages to the jet method. One of these is the occasional failure of the jet to penetrate the skin when it is particularly thick, or is surrounded with layers of intradermal fat. A control that will enable the operator to vary the pressure within limits according to the individual being inoculated is being investigated.

CHLORAMPHENICOL IN THE EAR

(From Recent Research Reviews by H. S. Grainger, Ph.C.)

It has been estimated that about 1-2 per cent. of the population suffer from discharges of the ear, differing in effect from mild chronic inconvenience to danger to life. Lewis and Gray classify them as dangerous and

safe, the latter comprising the numerous chronic cases which never develop more than inconvenience and occasionally deafness. The former class require surgical treatment. Antibiotics, especially penicillin, have been used for some years for the local treatment of such ear conditions, but penicillin particularly suffers the defect that its range of antibacterial activity is limited and it gives rise to resistant strains. The same is true in a degree of streptomycin. Since *P. vulgaris* and *P. pyocyaneus* are commonly found in ear infections, and they are sensitive to chloramphenicol, the authors used the latter in experimental treatment of a number of patients. Chloramphenicol 15 per cent. in propylene glycol was employed as a paint, and applied on a wick for 24 hours. Such a wick when removed after 48 hours' insertion in an ear showed strong antibacterial activity against a variety of organisms.—The Export Review, December, 1951.

POISONING BY SODIUM FLUORIDE

A case of death from poisoning by sodium fluoride was reported recently in Great Britain. A man aged 64 years had taken approximately 15 G. to ease "stomach trouble."

In the evidence it was stated that a fatal dose was given as 2.5 G. by McNally, and as 4 G. by Bamford.

The recognised dose is 1/12 to 1 grain. Recovery has been reported after 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

The following fatal cases had been reported in U.S.A.: A girl, aged 10 years, after a dose of 3 G. died one hour later.

A man and a woman, aged 50 to 60 years, after taking two teaspoonsfuls, died two days later.

A woman, 45, died four hours after taking 4.5 G.

A woman, 36, after taking 17 G, died three-quarters of an hour later.

WASTAGE OF INSULIN

A record of the amounts of insulin lost in the dead-space of the syringe and needle when giving insulin injections has been kept for nine years by Lantz (Lancet, 1951, 2, 827). In a previous study he showed that, using a 1 ml. syringe and a size 20 needle, the average loss for soluble 80-units insulin was 23.2 per cent. By using the same syringe and a smaller (size 26) needle he reduced the wastage to 11.9 per cent. with normal insulin and to 9.6 per cent. with protamine-zinc insulin (which calls for a different number of withdrawals per phial). Using a 2 ml. syringe and a size 20 needle, he estimates there is a loss of about 25 per cent. of the usual insulin dose. The annual cost of the insulin used in Britain, he says, is about £1,500,000, so that a wastage of 25 per cent. represents £375,000. The universal use of a 1 ml. tuberculin-type syringe and a small needle to reduce the wastage should result in an annual saving of £225,000 per year.—The Alchemist, December, 1951.

DETERMINATION OF CAMPHOR IN SPIRIT OF CAMPHOR

A. Ozger. (Pharm. Acta Helvetic., 1951, 26, 177).

The method of the British Pharmacopoeia for the determination of camphor gives results which are too low, owing to decomposition of the dinitrophenylhydrazone by heat on the evaporation of the alcohol. In the U.S.P. method this heating is avoided and the results are more accurate. In the volumetric determination with hydroxylamine hydrochloride, choice of indicators is important, and the author recommends methyl orange for the first neutralisation, with phenol red or thymolphthalein for the titration.—J. Pharm. and Pharmacol. IV. I (January), 1952.

INFRA-RED ANALYSIS OF ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID, PHENACETIN AND CAFFEINE

T. V. Parke, A. M. Ribley, E. E. Kennedy and W. W. Hiltz.

(Anal. Chem., 1951, 23, 953.)

A method is described for the simultaneous determination, by infra-red spectrophotometry, of acetylsalicylic acid, phenacetin and caffeine in pharmaceutical products, even in the presence of codeine phosphate or phenylpyramine hydrochloride, and without separation. The method applies infra-red absorption in the 5 to 7 μ region to a solution made directly in chloroform, and relative freedom from mutual interference permits direct calculation of results. Diluents present in the tablets and powders analysed were shown to exhibit no interference in the 5 to 7 μ region. Codein is determined by infra-red absorption at 10.62 μ following extraction into carbon disulphide. Phenylpyramine is determined by ultra-violet absorption. In mixtures of acetylsalicylic acid, phenacetin, caffeine and phenylpyramine hydrochloride, the average deviation of analyses of weighed samples was less than 2 per cent. for all components. About one hour per sample was required for the complete analysis of the above mixture, including all weighings, preparation of samples, and calculation of results. The method is suitable for routine control analysis of these mixtures.—J. Pharm. and Pharmacol. IV. I (January), 1952.

CHLOROPHYLL OINTMENT

The following formula for a chlorophyll ointment is given by Sperandio (Bull. Amer. Soc. Hosp. Pharm., 1951, 8, 294):—

Stearic Acid	15 gm.
Liquid Paraffin	5 cc.
Carbowax 4000	10 gm.
Triethanolamine	1 gm.
Sodium Benzoate	1 gm.
Chlorophyll 25 per cent. water soluble	4 gm.
Distilled water to	100 cc.

Heat the stearic acid and liquid paraffin in a water bath to about 75 deg. C. Dissolve the carbowax, triethanolamine and sodium benzoate in water also heated to about 75 deg. C. Mix the two solutions and stir. After the cream has been formed rub in the chlorophyll with a spatula. This ointment has a green colour, but is reported not to stain the skin or clothing, and to be easily removable with water.—The Alchemist, January, 1952.

FIRST-AID CREAM

In its recently revived column, "Readers' Problems," The Pharmaceutical Journal, January 5, 1952, included the following:—

The following formula for first-aid cream, used at Glasgow for burns, appears in M.R.C. War Memorandum No. 10, "The Medical Use of Sulphonamides":—

Cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide	1 gm.
Sulphanilamide	3 gm.
Castor oil	25 gm.
Beeswax	1.8 gm.
Cetyl alcohol	5 gm.
Wool fat	1.8 gm.
Glycerin	10 gm.
Water	52.4 gm.

Mix the castor oil, beeswax wool fat and cetyl alcohol at as low a temperature as possible. Dissolve the cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide in the water with the aid of heat; mix with the oil, etc., at about 60 deg. C., and stir until set. Rub the sulphanilamide with the glycerin, incorporate in the cream and mix thoroughly. A Peerless mixer with bent arm at slow speed has given good results; but it is possible to make the preparation in a mortar.

Applied Pharmaceutics



DISPENSING PROBLEMS

Problem of Interpretation.

Attached is a prescription, which I think may possibly be of interest in your section.

Presc. Set wood S.
A.P. 0.6% Euc. Rectified
Solv. flos.
3 drops in a few drops
of water thence before
each meal
gradual 8.4 libd. c
Sig. m. 60. t.d.s., p.c.
Repeat 3 times.
3/8 kg i tds.

This prescription, written by the doctor, had been presented to a chemist and dispensed. The patient then returned home and presented it to us. We suspected an error had been made in the writing of the original script, which had been overlooked when it was originally dispensed. As we are a thousand miles from the doctor concerned we wrote to him and sent him a tracing of the prescription, and received his reply, expressing apologies for inconvenience caused, and he stated that what was required was 0.6 per cent. of Eumydriin Solution, which was what we suspected.

—K.W. (Q.).

From the small "clue" of two letters, this pharmacist did well with his interpretation.

Examples of this type demonstrate also the problems of distance which are peculiarly Australian.

Ointment to Be Used Following Cataract Operation.

An oculist writes with the following query:

"After a cataract operation we want Atropine 1-2 per cent. and Penicillin as strong as can be tolerated by the conjunctiva. A deeper effect is desired to keep the action going between dressings (24 hours). Ointments are too stiff to put in the recently operated eye. A thick emulsion or the like would be best. Would the drugs be in the watery phase?"

—W.D.C. (Vic.).

The choice of bases for eye ointments has occasioned much discussion. Most emulsions are unsuitable for ophthalmic purposes. As the "stiffness" of the ointment seems to be the main objection, the following modification of the official "oculinentum base" should prove suitable:

Replace half the weight of yellow soft paraffin with a suitable fixed oil, leaving the proportion of wool fat unchanged.

Using Atropine Sulphate and any suitable Penicillin (as outlined in B.P. Addendum) an eye ointment of "soft" consistency could be made.

As the ointment is to be dispensed extemporaneously for a special case, the use of Water for Injection to dissolve both active principles would be admissible. Such a base should absorb at least 15 per cent. of its weight of water, forming an emulsion of the w/o type. The drugs would be in the aqueous phase of the emulsion.

Methylcellulose and other gels are of doubtful usefulness in eye ointments because of the solid material remaining on drying, although a suitable glyco-gelatine base could be used.

Dose of Arsenic for Child of Six Months.

R	
Phenobarb. Soda	gr. 1/6
Soda. Cit.	gr. 2
Soda. Bicarb.	gr. 1
Liq. Arsen.	m. 1½
Syr. ad	m. 60
8 fl. oz.	
Sig. m. 60. t.d.s., p.c.	
Repeat 3 times.	

As the prescription was for a child, and no details as to age and weight were given on the prescription, these were obtained from the parent, who left the order.

The child was six months old and weighed 21 lb. 11 oz.

Recourse to Young's Rule made the Liq. Arsen. a considerable overdose, but Clark's Rule (—)

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made the dose less formidable, although still an overdose. (The child was well-developed for its age.)

However, in view of the frequency of dosage, duration of treatment, and the fact that the patient lived in a distant part of the State, while the prescriber lived in the city, it was decided to confirm both dosage and duration of treatment by contacting the prescriber.

Both were confirmed, and it was found that detailed directions had previously been given to the parent by the prescriber for cessation of treatment in the event of diarrhoea and/or vomiting, and a regular report on the treatment by letter was desired by the prescriber.

The prescription was then dispensed as written, with appropriate marginal notes, and verbal directions given to the parent to measure each dose accurately and carry out the prescriber's instructions in detail.

—J.D.C. (Vic.).

Although a good case can be made for the very limited usefulness of empirical rules of dosage for children, it is impossible in retail practise to abandon them as a yardstick. The complicated circumstances of our correspondent's case illustrate this well.

N.S.W. Pharmacy Act

Drastic Changes in Amending Bill

Apprenticeship and the Pharmacy Board Examination Abolished.

Far-reaching provisions are contained in the Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill 1952 introduced in the N.S.W. Legislative Assembly on March 13, 1952.

OBJECTS OF THE BILL.

The objects of this Bill are stated to be:

- (a) to authorise the Senate of the University of Sydney to appoint examiners to conduct the examination in practical pharmacy prescribed by section II (g) (ii) of the Pharmacy Act 1897;
- (b) to authorise the Pharmacy Board to accept in lieu of any part of the requirements of section II (g) (i) of that Act a course of training in pharmacy in the Australian Capital Territory;
- (c) to prohibit persons from entering into articles of apprenticeship in pharmacy after a future proclaimed date; and
- (d) to provide that from that date a person who has, after a three-year course at the University of Sydney, obtained a degree or diploma in pharmacy and served for at least one year as an assistant to a registered pharmacist in this State or the Australian Capital Territory may be registered as a pharmacist under the Pharmacy Act 1897.

THE CLAUSES OF THE BILL.

1. (I) This Act may be cited as the "Pharmacy (Amendment) Act 1952."
- (2) The Pharmacy Act 1897, as amended by subsequent Acts and by this Act, may be cited as the Pharmacy 10 Act 1897-1952.

(3) (a) This section and section two of this Act shall commence upon the day upon which Her Majesty's assent to this Act is signified.

(b) Section three of this Act shall commence upon a day to be appointed by the Governor and notified by proclamation published in the Gazette.

2. The Pharmacy Act 1897, as amended by subsequent Acts, is amended—

- (a) by inserting at the end of subparagraph (i) of paragraph (g) of section eleven the following proviso:—

Provided that the Board may, upon application made to the Board in the prescribed manner and form, and supported by such evidence as the Board requires, accept in lieu of any part of the requirements specified in the Australian Capital Territory which in the opinion of the Board is of a standard substantially similar to the standard fixed by or under this Act for that part of those requirements;

- (b) by omitting from subparagraph (iii) of the same paragraph the words "under this Act" and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "by the Senate of the University of Sydney."

PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. O'Sullivan (Paddington), Minister for Health, (3.50): I move:

That leave be given to bring in a bill to amend the Pharmacy Act 1897, and certain other Acts in certain respects; and for purposes connected therewith.

The introduction of this measure follows a conference I had with the Professor of Pharmacy at the University of Sydney and members of the Pharmacy Board, who pointed out to me that each year large numbers of

3. The Pharmacy Act 1897, as amended by subsequent Acts, is further amended—

- (a) by inserting next after paragraph (g) of section eleven the following word and new paragraph:—

or
(h) (i) has passed through a regular graded course in pharmacy of three years' duration at the University of Sydney, and has received from that University after due examination a degree or diploma in pharmacy; and

- (ii) satisfies the Board that after having qualified for such degree or diploma he has served as an assistant for a period of not less than twelve months in the business of a registered pharmacist in New South Wales or the Australian Capital Territory, keeping open shop for the purpose of dispensing and compounding medical prescriptions; or for a like period as an assistant to a registered pharmacist in charge of a dispensary of a Friendly Society in New South Wales or the Australian Capital Territory; or for a like period as an assistant to a registered pharmacist who is also a managing director or general manager of a company where such assistantship is served in open shop kept by such company in New South Wales or the Australian Capital Territory for the purpose of dispensing and compounding medical prescriptions; or for a like period as an assistant to a registered pharmacist in charge of a dispensary in an open shop kept by a company in New South Wales or the Australian Capital Territory for the purpose of dispensing or compounding medicines.

In this subparagraph "registered pharmacist" means a pharmacist whose name is entered on the register kept in pursuance of this Act or on the register kept in pursuance of the law for the time being in force in the Australian Capital Territory relating to the registration of pharmacists.

- (b) by inserting next after section eleven the following new section:—

11a (1) No articles of apprenticeship in pharmacy shall be entered into after the commencement of this section.

(2) Any articles of apprenticeship entered into in contravention of this section shall be void and of no effect.

pharmacy students fail in their final examination. If 100 students sat for the final examination only 32 would pass. This presents a terrible ordeal for young men and women who sit for their final examination on a number of occasions.

Mr. Trebil: Is the examination conducted by the University?

Mr. O'Sullivan: The examination is conducted by the Pharmacy Board, which appoints the examiners. Those who fail go back to school or to the University, and sit for the examination in the following year. On the

recommendation of the Professor of Pharmacy and members of the Pharmacy Board the bill is introduced to prevent a recurrence of happenings of that nature. Under the measure the Senate of the University is authorised to appoint examiners to conduct examinations in practical pharmacy prescribed under section 2G of the Pharmacy Act. Secondly, it authorises the Pharmacy Board to accept in lieu of any part of the requirements of that Act in regard to an apprenticeship a course of training in pharmacy in the Australian Capital Territory. Thirdly, it prohibits persons from entering into articles of apprenticeship in pharmacy after a date to be proclaimed. Fourthly, the bill provides that from that date a person who has, after a three-year course at the University of Sydney, obtained a degree or diploma in pharmacy and served for at least one year as an assistant to a registered pharmacist in this State or the Australian Capital Territory, may be registered as a pharmacist under the Pharmacy Act 1897. It is now necessary for a person to matriculate in certain subjects and to take an apprenticeship with a pharmacist. He then attends the University for two or three years while working as an apprentice, after which he appears before the Board of Examiners appointed by the Pharmacy Board.

Dr. Parr: That is an examination in practical work, not in theoretical work.

Mr. O'Sullivan: Yes. Under the bill it is proposed that such persons shall matriculate in basic sciences and then attend the University, where they will complete a three-year course, after which they will go into a chemist shop as a practising pharmacist. After completing 12 months with the pharmacist they will automatically be registered, as is a doctor who graduates in medicine after he completes 12 months' service in a hospital. The bill will not please everyone, but it will overcome the unfortunate position under which such a large number of students fail in the final examination. I will give further details of the measure in my second-reading speech.

Mr. Howarth: Will the Minister say how the measure affects students who have already served their apprenticeship with a pharmacist and are now doing a two-year course at the University?

Mr. O'Sullivan: The bill will not interfere with persons who have served an apprenticeship with a pharmacist or who are serving such an apprenticeship. They will be permitted to qualify for registration under existing conditions. The only difference is that they will be examined by the University of Sydney and not by the Pharmacy Board.

Mr. Deane: What does the Guild think about it?

Mr. O'Sullivan: I have seen everybody concerned, and up to the present not one has expressed opposition to it.

Dr. Parr: What is the reason given for so many students failing?

Mr. O'Sullivan: Perhaps it is because a number of chemists do not train them properly, but keep them running messages and cleaning windows.

Dr. Parr: The bill proposes that they shall do their practical work at the University?

Mr. O'Sullivan: Yes.

Mr. Treatt (Woollahra) (3.55): In the course of his speech the Minister said that the bill will not please everyone, and I think that I know why. It appears to be a measure that will require careful scrutiny, and I trust that the Minister will allow ample opportunity for the Opposition to consider it at its various stages. He said that about 33 per cent. of students failed in their final examination, apparently because they were not given adequate training and instruction while working in a chemist's shop. The difficulty I see is that the bill proposes to subject pharmacy students to a full-time three-year course at the University of Sydney. That necessarily means that those who in the past have been able to work as apprentices in a chemist shop, 33 per cent. of them satisfactorily, and at the same time qualify, will no longer be able to do so. That

is a matter sufficiently serious to justify careful consideration.

Without being offensive to pharmaceutical students, let me say that a man doing a brick-laying course gets practical training in the day time and attends the Technical College at night, and no one suggests that there is anything wrong with such a procedure in trades of that nature. The work of the medical man is of such importance, affecting as it does human life, and the training is so long and involved that it must be a full-time University course. The question to be determined is whether a system under which 33 per cent. of apprentices work in pharmacies and earn their living while they are qualifying as chemists should be abandoned. I know that any course of training for a pursuit or profession should be rigorous, provided that it does not cut off the supply of students, and provided also that a change in procedure is necessary to ensure a sufficiently high standard of efficiency. If the Minister is able to persuade the Opposition that it is desirable in the public interest to alter the present procedure, he will receive support. If, on the other hand, it is shown that men should be able to qualify and at the same time earn their living without detriment to the public, then the Opposition will hesitate before agreeing to the proposal. I have an open mind upon it. In introducing a bill of this nature, the Minister has a special responsibility to make out his case because he is altering a system that has beneficial aspects.

Dr. Parr (Burwood) (4.0): I agree with the remarks of my leader. It is obvious that the main difficulty lies with the practical work. Students can pass the theory examination at the University, but when it comes to the practical examination, which is the worry of all students, it is found that a tremendous number are unsuccessful. Medicine is a full-time job. The course lasts for six years, and during that time the medical student cannot earn any money, whereas a pharmacy student works during portions of the day and then goes to his lectures and studies at night. He is earning money during his three years' course, and is, therefore, in an entirely different position from the medical student who must devote his full time to his subject. This measure will completely alter the existing set-up. It may be an improvement, because it is essential for pharmacists to be efficient, first, on the theoretical side, and second, on the practical side. The fact that only 33 per cent. of students are making a success of the practical examination indicates that 66 per cent. are not practical pharmacists.

During the past 20 years we have seen a complete change in pharmacy in respect of the dispensing of medicine. Whereas in the past there were many formulae which needed dispensing skill, that work is now done by the manufacturing houses. When a prescription is ordered, the whole of it is there ready for the chemist, and he just takes it out of the bottle. When students are undergoing examinations there is a return to the old dispensary procedure of 20, 30 or 40 years ago, and they have to use their skill. It is necessary for them to prepare mixtures that today are generally manufactured by the great manufacturing chemists. It is almost certain that in the modern chemists' shops, and especially in the smaller ones, the students do not get the training which was received by the older men, and which is still considered to be the standard that each student should attain. There may be some merit in the proposals contained in the measure, but we must be careful lest we lower the standard on both the theoretical and the practical sides, because, like the doctor who has charge of a patient's health, the chemist is of tremendous importance, and can kill easily and quickly. We must be absolutely certain, when dealing with a prescribed course for a person who has the opportunity to make mistakes, that that course does not diminish the standard that has prevailed. When the bill is available I shall be very happy to give it my earnest consideration.

Motion agreed to.

Bill presented and read a first time.

National Pharmaceutical Services

Responsibilities and Duties of Chemists

Constantly expanding national medical pharmaceutical and hospital services are altering the relationships between the professions and between each of the professional groups and the Government.

Very little has been said about the duties and responsibilities of the pharmaceutical chemist in relation to these services.

This may be due to a belief that fundamentally the same standard of service must be given whether it be paid for by the individual or by the State.

That is so. A contract is a contract, whether it be for a single transaction or for the provision of an extensive public service. The terms must be faithfully observed. Failure to carry out in their entirety the conditions of the bargain would amount to dishonesty; to permit the standard of professional service to deteriorate — foolishness.

"The British and Overseas Pharmacist," London, has published two timely articles on this subject, and these we publish below in the hope that they will be read and noted by every chemist participating in contract dispensing services in this country.

THE CONTRACTING PHARMACIST'S DUTY TO THE STATE.

By Phillip Varley, Chairman of the National Pharmaceutical Union.

Whatever our status in the pharmaceutical world in an active capacity, either as employer or employee, our first objective is "survival" and our second is "service." Few of us realise that the two are absolutely inseparable; that almost inevitably the quality of service decides the chance of survival.

The older apprentice master of a generation ago, in training his apprentice oft-times used to say that qualification is really only the beginning of your learning; that qualification will not sell either your goods or your services. Much more than academic knowledge is essential; perfection in your service and a psychological knowledge of the purchasers of your services and goods are of paramount importance.

Until 1948 the purchasers of our services were divided into doctors and patients (either professionally or otherwise advised), and, to a small extent, "The State"; a purchaser of no economic value and one tolerated rather than fostered. From July, 1948, this small client assumed an entirely different aspect in our "chance of survival." It came to represent, on average, 65 per cent. of turnover, showing 70 per cent. net (without dispenser's remuneration), later with the increase in the prescribing of proprietary ethicals, to an average 50 per cent. gross and a possible 30-35 per cent. net.

This revolution in our economy has brought many changes in our thoughts, but has it changed our attitude from that of toleration to our most important purchaser, "The State?" Like any other clients, government approbation depends on the service we render, and if we are to retain their goodwill, there is no doubt that our service must be efficient. Too few of us remember that the financial success of our profession depends on the approval of the State; that, as a business, we should plough back some of our profits into perfecting our dispensaries, the main source of our income.

What Should the State Expect of Us?

A dispensary adequate to deal effectively with all types of prescriptions.

A perfectly supervised dispensary staff.

A balanced stock that holds no "Doubtful" drugs, or dressings that have lost their absorbency.

Greater care in measuring the more innocuous drugs, as is our practice with the more potent ones. The findings of Service Committees under the Drug Testing Scheme give an unfortunate indication of care-

lessness, with a minority of pharmacists. Stress should be made, personally and to staff, on perfect weighing or measuring, whether the quantity is grams or ounces.

The endorsing of prescriptions where necessary. The Ministry have an almost insuperable task in pricing all our prescriptions, due to the difficulty of obtaining suitable staff and premises, and some alleviation could be rendered by contractors in more accurately sorting forms into "A" and "S" bundles, also in the accurate counting of the prescriptions in the bundles. We forget that a "problem" script to us is also one for the Pricing Bureau. Bad writing can be clarified by adding explanations in block letters. The names of the makers of ethicals should be endorsed on the script, with cost prices of unusual drugs, surgical appliances, etc. All these attentions save time and labour at the Bureaux.

We often grumble at the autocracy of the Ministry, as a large client, I doubt if they are less approachable than most of our customers. They and the Central N.H.S. Committee do try to find a common level on our various problems. Only on one occasion, in May, 1950, on the on-cost question, have the Ministry acted unconstitutionally, and efforts are made to solve many problems and differences which inevitably arise between those who pay and those who supply.

From my own personal observation I am of the opinion that our best safeguard from the possible competition of dispensaries in Health Centres is in making and keeping our service so efficient that a government must admit that no improvement in the Pharmaceutical Service can be obtained in any of the Health Centres which may be established.

To do this we must give the State the service we would give to our most favoured doctor or client, and on that basis negotiate for adequate remuneration.

THE CONTRACTING PHARMACIST'S DUTY TO THE PUBLIC.

By Frank Clay Wilson, President of the Pharmaceutical Society.

It may well be that after having read these few notes the reader may say that they contain nothing which was not obvious to anyone before I put pen to paper. On the assumption, therefore, that the obvious is that which is most overlooked, I intend to take the liberty of itemising a few points which, in my opinion—and certainly in the opinion of the man in the street, constitute some part of the duty of the pharmacist to the public.

1. It is the duty of every pharmacist to provide bright, clean and cheerful premises—for such are part of the cure.

2. It is the duty of every pharmacist to treat with equal interest and courtesy, state and private patients alike—for no man likes to be treated as the poor relation.

3. It is the duty of every pharmacist to provide reasonable and comfortable accommodation for those who choose to wait for their medicine—for they may be sick or anxious people unable perhaps to stand for more than a very short time.

4. It is the duty of every pharmacist to remember that the sick are apt to be unreasonable, and whenever possible to assist his clients by eliminating long waits and double journeys — for this is but human kindness.

5. It is the duty of every pharmacist to send out his medicine in a brightly polished bottle with a clean

label, with a clean cork, and neatly wrapped in white paper — for this is indicative of careful dispensing.

6. It is the duty of every pharmacist always to remember the importance of all medicine in the mind of the patient — for even the placebo may be the route to health.

7. It is the duty of every pharmacist always to be readily available to his clients. The dazzling blonde in spotless overalls may be efficient, but it is YOU, with your kindly benevolent face, to whom the patient will pour out his woes — for a worry shared is a worry halved.

These, my friends, are seven of the commandments. They should never be broken, for to break these commandments is not only unprofessional and unethical, but DAMNED BAD BUSINESS.

Paracelsus Buried a Second Time

By W.S.

Last Rest of the Father of Modern Pharmacy After 400 Years.

In the little Austrian city of Salzburg, on a dark October night, 1951, members of the newly-founded International Paracelsus Society convened to be witnesses of a second burial of Paracelsus, great 16th century pharmacist, physician and naturalist.

Paracelsus died in Salzburg in 1541, and at that time, as today, he was buried in Saint Sebastian Cemetery. His simple metal coffin had been exhumed during the bomb attacks of the Second World War and kept in the bomb-proof vault or fortress Hohensalzburg. The coffin almost had been used as scrap metal, but expert historians took him to the Salzburg Museum. There the coffin stood until it was buried a second time.

Paracelsus—a Revolutionary.

Paracelsus—or, to give the full name of this Swiss-born 16th century physician, alchemist, druggist and mineralogist, Philippus Aureolus Paracelsus Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim—is often acclaimed as father of modern pharmacy. This came about only against strong resistance from many quarters.

On St. John's eve, 1527, when all the bonfires were ablaze, broad-shouldered Paracelsus stood defiantly in front of a flaming pile in Basel, Switzerland. In front of the University, surrounded by hundreds of students, he threw a number of books into the flaming pile.

They were works of Galen, Avicenna, Averroes and other leaders of medicine, which he dedicated to the symbolic fire death. He believed in independent meditation and original observation of nature, with experiment and research. He did not believe in blind faith in Galen and other medical authorities.

Paracelsus' defiant gesture has been compared with Luther's burning of the Papal bull. We may well understand that his gesture aroused the opposition of the Basel Medical Faculty, who considered those burnings indispensable for medical education.

Paracelsus, at that time, was the newly appointed town-physician of Basel. His successful cures in neighbouring Strassbourg had given him a good reputation. The Dutch scholar and theologian, Erasmus, who at

that time lived in Basel, had asked him for consultation on behalf of his friend, the printer, Frobenius. Paracelsus succeeded in healing the ailment without operation. When Erasmus himself consulted Paracelsus, his reputation in Basel grew immensely.

Paracelsus remained town-physician in Basel only for ten months. His violent nature could not bear any restrictions—although he was extremely mild and patient in the treatment of sick people. This caused quarrels and troubles with the faculty of medicine, his medical colleagues, eventually with his students, and the town council, though the latter tried to protect him.

Paracelsus was born in 1493, near Einsiedeln, a Swiss place of pilgrimage. His father was a physician who practised alchemy on the side. After his wife's death the father, with his nine-year-old son, moved to the Carinthian town of Villach. Near Villach were mines, and Count Fugger's smelting works.

Chemical Analysis and Metallurgy.

Paracelsus's father was teacher in a nearby school of mining. He initiated his son in the fundaments of chemical analysis and metallurgy. Paracelsus is said to have received a doctor's degree in 1515, after studies at Ferrara. His enemies held, however, that he never received the regular medical education.

Paracelsus spent most of the following years in wandering from country to country. He embibed the medical opinions of all sorts of people — physicians, peasants, barbers, executioners, gypsies, bath-keepers, midwives and old women—as he said: "If a man wishes to become acquainted with many diseases, he must set forth on his travels. If he travels far, he will gather much experience, and will win much knowledge."

He travelled throughout Europe, the German countries, Italy, France, England, Holland, Spain, Sweden, Lithuania, Poland, Turkey and Russia. As army physician, he accompanied armies through Europe and was familiar with the influence of hunger, pestilence and war on people. In Scandinavia he increased his knowledge of metals by visiting the mining districts.

For some time he lived in Swabia and Franconia. The liberal-minded town-council of Nuremberg published some of his medical writings, but upon a protest

of the medical faculty of Leipzig further publications were prevented.

At St. Gall the religious fundament of his nature became obvious. He went through a religious crisis and was theologian for some time; a strong-minded individualist who got into trouble with everyone, particularly the various sect-leaders.

In 1535 the plague broke out in the Inn valley, and he moved to the town of Sterzing, near Brenner Pass. There he wrote a book for the town, how to prevent the plague. King Ferdinand, brother of Emperor Charles V, was fond of Paracelsus and called him to Vienna.

He followed an invitation of Archbishop Ernst to live in Salzburg under his protection, but only a few months later, in 1541, he died. Three-hundred years after his death a monument was erected to his memory at Basel, the city with which a particularly stormy episode of his life was connected.

His Charges Against Medicine.

The unending struggle between Paracelsus and other physicians and medical schools came not so much from his new and unheard-of theories, but from his arrogant and presumptuous manner in which he used to deliver them. He knew no moderation—his charges against medicine and insulted doctors. They were “unworthy to untie his shoes.”

“You must follow in my footsteps,” he addressed his medical adversaries in his book, *Paragranum*, “I will not follow in yours. Not one of you will be able to find a corner so retired, but that the dogs will come and lift their legs in order to defile you. I shall become monarch, mine will be the monarchy, over which I shall rule to make you gird up your loins. What do you think of Cacophrastus? You will have to eat dirt.”

Both his contemporaries and later historians called him everything from a worthless charlatan to the profoundest thinker in medicine, and creator of modern chemical therapy. Paracelsus knew only one goal: To help and to cure the sick. Nothing should stop him, and he exclaimed: “If God will not help me, then let the Devil help me!”

This word was the cause of dangerous slander. One of his servants testified that in order to get aid, Paracelsus often conjured up legions of devils.

Writer in German.

Paracelsus was the first scientist to lecture and write in German, instead of Latin. This unheard-of innovation made him very popular with students and common people, but was assailed by doctors and professors. The native German language at that time seemed even to the German emperor “suitable only to address horses.”

Paracelsus had the ability of expressing his thoughts in a short and concise manner, though for a correct understanding of his writings it is necessary to be well acquainted with his peculiar terminology.

In his therapy Paracelsus combined the period's mysticism with an experience-born use of drugs. He recommended the use of chemistry and mineralogy for the treatment of diseases, and introduced several new drugs hitherto little used or not used at all. These were mercury, lead, antimony, sulphur, iron arsenic and copper, in their various combinations. He had great preference for the alcoholic extracts of drugs (tinctures), and these have been a favourite preparation for the administration of drugs ever since.

Paracelsus was the first to mention zinc as a separate metal, and to use zinc oxide and zinc sulphate medicinally. He brought antimony (which he called stibium) into special vogue. Another favourite remedy

of his was laudanum (tincture of opium). Many of his miracle-cures were achieved with this effective drug.

The homeopathic fundamental theory: *Similia simili- bus curantur*, was performed in his teaching. When he was accused of giving poison to his patients, he replied: “All things are poisons, for there is nothing without poisonous qualities. It is only the dose which makes a thing a poison.”

Specific treatment of every single disease was Paracelsus' aim. He explained that all drugs act by virtue of a contained substance or active principle. He called these active principles “Quintessences.” “Every substance,” he wrote, “is composed of various elements, among which there is one which dominates the others and impresses its own character upon the compound. This dominant element, disengaged is the quintessence.” He tried to extract the essential drugs from the raw materials.

Uses Mercury for Syphilis.

Paracelsus suspected that there is a specific remedy for every disease if only the remedy could be found. He was successful by finding mercury for the treatment of syphilis, the new lust-disease which ravaged in Europe at that time. Mercury has remained a specific for syphilis ever since. He insisted on the cleanliness of wound; all that is necessary is to prevent infection in wound diseases, for in wounds Nature is the real physician.

This clear-sightedness in therapeutic matters was interrupted by periods of superstition, of belief in gnomes and spirits, adoration of astrology and alkahest (a power which acts upon the Astral forms or souls of all things). When Paracelsus is in a strange mood, Robinson says, and begins with his anodium, aquator, erodium, his hidden illasters, ultimate essences, astral corpuses, haunted houses, and poisoned moons, we feel all the superstitions of the age creeping over us. But he refused blind belief in authority and tradition. Only the experiment in the laboratory and observation on the sick-bed could be considered trustworthy leaders to reliable therapy.

In contrast to the learned doctors with their red gowns and birettas he emphasised extreme simplicity. But always a sword hung on his side. His followers, the Spagyrista (from the Greek words span and ageirein = solve and collect) continued to enrich the *Materia Medica* in their master's sense.

Paracelsus did not write his findings himself. He usually dictated what he desired to have put into writing, to his disciples during a rest day or at night. For this purpose he used neither notes nor manuscripts. Not all writings attributed to Paracelsus, are authentic, most of them probably should be assigned to pupils. But all his genuine writings are very effective even in our days because of the reliability of their observations and the fire of their conviction.

The same day when Paracelsus' earthly remains were returned to the grave in Salzburg for the second time, the International Paracelsus Society held their first Paracelsus Day in Salzburg. The Society plans to have a Paracelsus Day in Salzburg every year. They plan also to have a special Library, a Paracelsus Museum and a scientific institute dedicated to Paracelsus' teachings.

AT THE COUNTER.

Note handed in:

“Please give Mr. Evan's 1 bottle of Ecupatil also the same cake in soap.”

Eucalyptus oil and “Solyptol” soap supplied.

Pharmacy as a Business

Dividing Overheads Between the Shop and the Dispensary

(First Article)

By Elliott and Elliott.

The average pharmacy, no matter where you find it, is divided into two distinct activities; yet, in several ways, these two activities are linked up so that it becomes almost impossible to divide the overheads so that the shop will pay a proper share and the dispensary will also pay its share. We hope here to attempt this impossible task. If we divide the pharmaceutical activities into two parts, they are as follows:—

- (1) The shop where we buy goods ready for sale and where the counter selling is carried on. We have packed pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and perfumes, photographic, surgical requisites, proprietary preparations, etc. Then we have razors, I.R. hot water bottles, vacuum flasks, invalid and children's foods, and other lines too numerous to mention.
- (2) The dispensing, where doctors' prescriptions are made up, and where the chemist himself may make up his own preparations—cough mixtures, indigestion candy, and a few more.

The first activity is trading, where the cost of the goods may be 70 per cent. of the selling price, and where the cost of labour at the selling counter may not be much more than 11 per cent. of the retail price. But the dispensing side is more like small manufacturing, since:

- (1) The cost of the raw materials—not counting proprietary medicines—may be as low as 10 per cent. of the retail price.
- (2) The cost of direct labour—that labour of compounding or dispensing—may be as high as 60 per cent. of the retail price.

This dispensing work may therefore be looked upon as the professional side. But that work can soon be turned into the commercial channel, for, if instead of making up prescriptions as they come in, one may find it would pay better to make up a large number of one standard mixture, advertise this line, and sell it. If we do this, we turn ourselves into manufacturers.

Costs on Large and Small Production.

When overhead costs are spread over large production of units, the overhead cost is lowered on each unit. To make 100,000 bottles, jars, boxes, etc., of "X," one can bring into operation much labour-saving machinery, and we are amazed at the lowering of the overhead cost on each bottle, jar, or whatever it may be. But whoever introduced large labour-saving machinery for dispensing? You have to wait for the prescriptions to come in before you can dispense them, and this leads to:

- (1) A high direct-labour charge on the work of dispensing.

It is not a matter of having one person dispensing six prescriptions an hour for 40 hours in the week, but more a matter of having this work in rushes—two hours of overwhelming work in the day, and the rest of the time with little or no dispensing to do.

Now, in case like this, where the dispenser gives a hand at the counter when he has no prescriptions to make up, how are we going to apportion the labour charges to the two parts of the business? This is certainly difficult.

- (2) A high overhead charge per prescription. Since most overheads are charged on time, the fewer the prescriptions dispensed per day the higher the daily charge on each.

We can usually arrive at some basic charge by examining our accountancy records for the previous year, and all those charged to the dispensary, let us say, amount to £262/10/-.

Then, let us suppose we have dispensed 7000 prescriptions during the year, then the cost for overheads, on each prescription, comes to NINE-PENCE.

Even this information is not easy to work out—until we know **how much** of the total overheads should be charged to the dispensary. How much of the total overheads should be charged, and how should they be apportioned? Here is the problem; every factory finds it very difficult to charge up the right proportion to each department or process.

Some Suggestions About Overheads.

Rent and local rates, lighting and heating can often be charged up on the basis of the square feet occupied. If the dispensary covers 500 sq. ft. to include a stock room (or perhaps two) out of a total floor space of 3000 sq. ft., then should the dispensary pay **one-sixth** of the total for rent, rates, lighting and heating? Some would not agree, for it depends upon what floor the dispensary is situated. All the floors of a building have **not** the same value, per square foot, so each floor should be separately valued. Upon a careful valuation we might have to charge up these dispensary overheads at one-quarter of the total.

Even then there are objections with regard to the lighting and heating expense. The lighting expense might be charged up at so much per point and on the wattage of each lamp. If we drop out the cost of heating the premises, as in cold climates, then the shop may have no expense for heating, but in the dispensary there will be much current used for heating water baths, the water still, etc., and this heating is required very many times during the year. We could have the dispensary put on a separate meter, and the cost could be charged up directly.

There is a fair amount of clerical work to do in these days, both for the dispensary and the shop; goods have to be ordered for both, and accounts have to be kept and settled for both. Again, we may have credit customers in both sections, and again we have accounts to keep, invoices and statements to send out, and money to handle. How can these expenses be charged up to each section? Well, the easiest way would be to charge up the office expenses to shop and dispensary upon the **values** of the sales and the purchases by each. Would there be any objections raised against this method?

People can always raise objections, and can see defects, even if they cannot remedy them, and one objection can be raised to the method of costing set out in the above paragraph. There is more work attached to sending out 300 monthly accounts with an average value of 17/- than in dealing with ten accounts totalling the same amount, namely £255. The dispensing accounts might total only £80, but they might take three times as long to prepare as the £175 worth for the shop, simply because there might be more separate

accounts to send out. But we see no great objection here, and we had better use this method than have none at all. Of course, if we sell for cash, this trouble does not arise.

In sending out a questionnaire in a trade survey, a question, such as the following, should be asked: "If you have credit accounts, can you give the percentage, roughly, that these **credit** sales bear to the total sales? (Total sales include cash and credit sales)." A trade survey is always anxious to find out how much **more**, in overheads, it costs to carry on credit business.

We can have labour charges in our overheads; these are, the so-called, indirect wages. Where labour is expended directly upon making up prescriptions, this is known as direct labour. When the cost of the direct materials and the cost of direct labour are added together, we get the prime cost. If, then, we add to this prime cost the right proportion of overhead expense,

we get the dispensary cost; in the factory it is known as the factory cost. The factory cost or, with us, the dispensary cost is only **part** of the total cost; we have still to add the selling and distributive costs.

If, in the dispensary, we have someone to clean up the place and look after the stock in the stockrooms, this can be termed indirect labour, and will be included in the overheads. The general rule is that where any expense cannot be charged up to a specific job, but must cover all the jobs, this expense, whether it be for labour, power or consumable materials—as filter paper, cotton wool, etc., in the dispensary—is an overhead expense. In a later article a full list of overhead expenses will be given, incorporating every item that can be thought of. All stock sheets are very useful because **every** item of stock held at the time is listed. It should be the same with overheads.

(To be continued.)

Pharmacy In Israel

By "M.P.S."

Of all the interesting places one may work in, none can be more curious than in a pharmacy in Israel. Here the East meets the West, and unless some mucilage is added incompatibility takes place.

There are about 600 pharmaceutical chemists in Israel and 250 private pharmacies, yet I found no shortage of qualified personnel.

In Kupat Cholim (sick benefits organisation controlled by Histadrut, the one and only trade union in Israel), the particular pharmacy I worked in, graduates from China, Japan, Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Jugoslavia, Germany, and Irak, all worked together harmoniously.

All dispensing is done in the metric system, with liquids measured by volume. The scripts are written in Latin, with the directions in abbreviated Hebrew. All medicines, including penicillin, streptomycin, chloramphenicol, etc., were supplied free of charge on presentation of a special Kupat Cholim prescription form. Suppositories prepared extemporaneously formed a very large part of a day's dispensing.

A small sum of money is compulsorily deducted from all salaries each week towards this fund. Kupat Cholim dispensaries are established in most of the larger towns, but the main supply depots are in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa.

The British Pharmacopoeia and French Codex appear to be the main books for reference, there being no official pharmacopoeia. There is, however, a formulary book published by Kupat Cholim in Hebrew, with the actual formula printed in Latin. There has been recently some discussion for a monthly magazine to be published in Hebrew and English.

Average salary paid was 18 Israeli Pounds per week, paid monthly. An Israeli pound is roughly worth a U.S. dollar. Nearly every language was spoken, excepting the official tongue. I found no difficulty with the fact that I only spoke English.

As almost everything has to be imported, rationing of most drugs is in force. Most of the ethicals appear to come from the U.S.A., Switzerland, the United Kingdom and France. Although some bottles and ampoules are now being manufactured in the country, imported containers are now only used for the export market. Prior to the Arab-Jewish hostilities large quantities of drugs and ethicals were exported to their bordering neighbours; now, however, these markets are lost. Nevertheless Turkey appears to be buying considerable quantities of Israeli ethicals.

The basic chemical industry is still closed down, but an attempt has been made to re-open the Potash Works on the Israeli side of the Dead Sea. The Jordan Government control half the works on the other side of the Dead Sea, but are not allowing their part to commence any sort of operations. Very high hopes are held for the exploitation of the raw materials that are alleged to exist in the Negev.

The private pharmacies are based on the European style, with heavy stress on a high ethical standard. No high-pressure salesmanship is met in these establishments, and counter prescribing is not encouraged. The shops are stocked with rows of bottles filled with drugs and galenicals, and few patent medicines, and virtually no cosmetics on display. The actual dispensary is called the laboratory, and distilled water only is used in the compounding of mixtures. It can be appreciated that other shops sell perfumes, cosmetics, cameras, etc.

Scripts presented at private pharmacies have the price written in beside each drug used, and then the dispensing fee and container charge added. The customer is then able to check on whether he has been overcharged by faulty addition. A price list is issued containing the dispensing fees, drugs and container charges. This book is similar to the one issued by the F.P.S.G.A. Separate records are kept for dangerous drugs. Private pharmacies do not dispense Kupat Cholim scripts free of charge.

There is a Pharmaceutical Association of Israel, comprising all the licensed pharmacists in the country. As there are no teaching facilities for pharmacy, all students must go abroad for their training. An attempt is being made to establish a college of pharmacy in the country, and the Israel government has allocated a grant for this purpose. Licence to practice in Israel is granted immediately to all graduates irrespective of race, colour or creed, who are able to produce their diplomas and pay a fee of £1. One may then open a pharmacy anywhere. Unqualified persons may not conduct a pharmacy.

In all my travels throughout Israel, the only Australians I met were at the Legation at Tel Aviv.

Indelibly impressed as I was by the fantastic projects that were being planned, and taking into consideration that the population is now double that of 1948, I concluded it would take many years for pharmacy in general, and the chemical industry in particular, to be of a standard comparable to that of Australia today.

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DEXSAL

It is "Chemists Only"
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COMPOSITION: A pleasant, effervescent granular preparation containing 34% of pure medicinal glucose.

INDICATIONS: Acidosis, morning sickness, bilious headache, nausea, alcoholic after-effects. Specially suitable for biliousness in children.

DOSAGE: One or two teaspoonsful in a tumbler of cold water and drink during effervescence. To be taken as often as required.

PRESENTATION: In bottles—4 oz. nett.

RETAIL PRICE: 3/6 per bottle.

Dexsal is "chemists only" by Contract with the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia. Therefore it is in your best interests that Dexsal be given your full recommendation and prominently displayed on your counter and in the window. Display cards readily available.

MANUFACTURED BY FELTON GRIMWADE & DUERDINS PTY. LTD. MELBOURNE



Joseph Jewell (Luke Howard's foreman) who was in 1813 co-opted as a partner, left behind him a quaint autobiography in doggerel verse describing his rise to fame. Speaking of his new responsibilities as a partner he says—

*I first the places overturn'd
Where I thought too much fuel burn'd,
In wasteful conflagration;
And when I had them built again
I saved six fires out of ten
By such an alteration.*

Although almost 140 years ago the need for economy in fuel had not the significance it carries today, it is quite clear that Jewell worked for utmost efficiency and the highest standards in fine chemical production—a tradition which is still maintained by Howards today.

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Interstate Chemist Golfers Visit Melbourne

March 2 to 8, 1952.

The third post-war interstate meeting was staged by the Victorian Chemist Golfers' Club, who had been allotted the privilege by the Australian Chemists Golf Association.

New South Wales sent a contingent of 30 players to a week of delightful gatherings and competitions. The weather throughout was very pleasant, and no event was marred by any inclemency. The golfing was extremely keen, and the matches were played with that friendly spirit which is so marked in chemist golfing circles.

On arrival by plane at Essendon on Sunday, March 2, the visitors were greeted, welcomed and placed in cars by the organising committee; then driven through north suburban beauty spots, and Bulla, to Mount Macedon. Although summer weather, it was delightfully cool, and when the summit and Cross was reached the change in temperature was quite apparent. English trees merging their shapes and colours with virgin brush, and the flowers of the hedged gardens along the lanes lent their decorativeness to a scene which was appreciated by all.

Refreshments and sandwiches at the local hotel were partaken, and a leisurely return to the city gave time to pick up luggage and book the visitors in at their respective hotels, before transporting them to the home of the Victorian President, Mr. E. Beacham, and Mrs. Beacham, at South Yarra. The Victorian President and his wife extended a most hearty welcome to all the visitors, and invited them to partake of a most appetising and satisfying buffet tea, which was highly appreciated. During the evening Mr. Alan Weir, President of the N.S.W. Chemist Golfers' Club, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the host and hostess for their hospitality, which was responded to by both expressing pleasure at their being able to entertain the visitors, and hoping they would thoroughly enjoy their week in Melbourne.

Woodlands.

Monday, March 3, saw the first golf gathering at Woodlands, where the Victorian President first introduced all the visitors to the Victorians. Lunch was then taken, and in the afternoon a four ball best ball bogey was played, a member of each State pairing and playing together. The links were in great order, and the usual high-grade services were provided by the club.

The first prize winners were a "turn-up for the books," Bert Sweet and R. W. Brodrick (Vic.), with 5 up. Less talented players had assessed their odds unofficially at 50 to 1. W. Cullen and R. G. Francis (Vic.), with 4 up, were runners-up, after a count back with S. Palfreyman and A. Norris (Vic.), 4 up.

Yarra Yarra and Annual Meeting.

On Tuesday, March 4, Yarra Yarra Club was placed at our disposal, with its splendid links and appointments.

In the morning the Annual General Meeting of the Australian Chemists Golf Association was held. Ted Beacham, Victorian President, was unanimously elected President for 1952-53. The retiring President, Alan Weir, became Vice-President. Ralph Bray and R. W. Brodrick were re-elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

After lunch a singles Stableford Handicap was played. Winner, Frank Montegano, 38 points. Best N.S.W. score went to Arthur Bailey, 37 points. Best Victorian score went to E. S. Appel, 35 points, after a count back with Ian Barnes, 35 points.

The first Post-war Interstate Championship was

played concurrently, the Perpetual Cup, as trophy, to be held for one period, together with a replica to each year's winner.

This event was played scratch Stableford, and was won by H. C. Henshall with 29 points, a meritorious win. The winner's prowess and his interest in chemists' golf are well known, as he was the first President of the Australian Chemists Golf Association.

Barwon Heads.

Wednesday, March 5, was the big social day, so with an early start two well-laden charabancs journeyed to Barwon Heads to compete in a four ball Stableford.

The Barwon Heads Club certainly had everything in great order, and a most enjoyable day resulted.

The winners were M. Bissaker (N.S.W.) and Cyril Hoffman (Vic.), with 42 points. Cyril's return putt on the 18th was the deciding factor. Three pairs tied for second place, and the resultant trophy gatherers were G. Mallam (N.S.W.), R. J. Anderson (Vic.), Basil Donald (Vic.) and E. J. Colles (Vic.).

All were ready for and enjoyed a splendid dinner and the hospitality of the clubhouse till 9 p.m., when the party set off on the return to Melbourne. The story of the return and incidents along the road will be subjects of happy reminiscence for some time to come.

It was a most enjoyable outing.

Open Day.

Thursday, March 6, was a private entertainment day, no official functions taking place, though both States had a number of players at Victoria trying out their aptitude to the course, teams being chosen by both sides from those in form.

Victoria Golf Club.

Friday, March 7, was the concluding day of golf outings, and quite a big muster attended at Victoria to witness the teams match or to participate in the Stableford four ball best ball over 18 holes. The weather was warmish, the links in good order, and the greens true and well grassed.

The teams match to decide the holding of the Samuel Fripp Memorial Cup was the main event of the week's golfing, arousing much interest.

The final result was five matches to two in Victoria's favour. The Cup will remain in Victoria, that State having won it twice and New South Wales once. Match results were:

Victoria.

N. J. Turnbull (capt.)	lost to W. Rourke
W. J. Cornell	lost to W. Timmony
T. Fisher	defeated R. Neil
R. G. Francis	defeated H. Eizenberg
G. W. Fawaz	defeated W. Northam
H. C. Henshall	defeated C. Gostelow
W. Gear	defeated R. Rowley

N.S. Wales.

At the close of the day wearied players rested in the cool lounges of the clubhouse, refreshing themselves and relating hard luck stories as well as brilliant efforts, till it was time to partake of the farewell dinner and witness the presentation of prizes.

Farewell Dinner.

The Victoria Golf Club dining-room was laid out to accommodate 70 diners, who were seated along the U-shaped tables, with the Association President, visiting Executives and both teams in the places at the top.

During the dinner Ted Beacham, "Pip" Appel and "Brod" gave dexterous exhibitions in carrying the barons of beef for the diners. Their display was a feature of the night.

The Loyal Toast of Her Majesty the Queen was duly proposed and enthusiastically drunk.

The toast of the Australian Chemists Golf Association was then proposed by Alan Weir, Vice-President of the Association, who spoke most enthusiastically of the work being carried on by the Association and the high dignity that had been striven for and reached under the past Presidents. He was sure that the same high respect would be forthcoming under their incoming President. He hoped it would not be long before other State organisations of chemist golfers would be formed and affiliated. It might mean somewhat of an alteration to the method of holding these interstate "get-togethers," but no doubt diplomatic handling would overcome anything in the way of difficulties which might arise as numbers increased. So far nothing could have worked more smoothly than the meetings just concluded. The toast was heartily honoured.

Alan Weir then rose and asked the Hon. Secretary of the Victorian Chemists Golfers' Club (Mr. R. W. Brodrick) to step out and receive from him on behalf of the New South Wales chemist golfers a loving cup as a memento of the 1952 visit. He hoped "Brod" would long be reminded by this token of the esteem in which he was held by the New South Wales visitors, who recognised his organising abilities and had subscribed their names on the loving cup. "Brod" responded briefly, thanking them for the gift.

A toast to the incoming President (Ted Beacham) was ably proposed by the Treasurer of the N.S.W. Golfers' Club, Roland Bennett. He wished Ted Beacham (the third President) all the best from himself and every member of the Association for a very successful year of office. He felt that Ted would make a very worthy successor to the splendid type of Chemist Golfing Presidents who had preceded him. He was a good "mixer," generous and energetic, and his business acumen would be extended to his golfing activities. He was certain that a splendid year lay ahead for the Association.

The toast was drunk with musical honours, and Ted responded with those few words which so well suit the occasion; thanking the members for his election, and giving full praise to the Past Presidents for having set so high a standard, and trusting by hard work that he would maintain the same standard.

The toast of "Our New South Wales Guests" was proposed by Harry Henshall, Past President and first President of the Association. He said that the large contingent of players spoke volumes for the popularity of these interstate fixtures, and it was a great pleasure to him and to all the Victorians to have so many visitors. He hoped that they had found all the arrangements of the organising committee to their good content. Each year seemed to be better than the previous, but that was because they learnt more as time went on. He hoped that the excellent spirit of these meetings would always be their main feature.

After musical honours, Hymie Eisenberg, Vice-President of the New South Wales Golfers, responded, thanking Harry for the happy references he had made in proposing the toast, and expressing the pleasure the visitors had experienced during their week of social activities and golf. It had been a most successful gathering, and they were delighted at the hospitality extended to them. He and all the New South Wales team were looking forward to the return meeting in Sydney in 1953, where he was sure Victoria would be received with similar hospitality as had been shown to them.

The Victorian team and the losers were then toasted, and their respective captains, Messrs. N. J. Turnbull (Vic.) and W. Roarke (N.S.W.) suitably responded.

The Samuel Fripp Memorial Cup was presented to Norman Turnbull, and each member of the team received a replica, and winners of each daily competition received their trophies. The presentations were made by Alan Weir, N.S.W. President and Vice-President of the Association.

During the evening the guests were entertained with musical items and stories.

The Victorian Chemist Golfers' Club extends to trophy donors their best thanks, and to the golf clubs where fixtures were held their appreciation.

BRITISH REPORT ON U.S. DRUG FIRMS

Washington.—The American pharmaceutical industry works under conditions very different from those prevailing in Britain, a team of 10 representatives of the British drug trade reported after an extensive investigation of 17 American pharmaceutical plants, undertaken through the technical assistance programme of the Economic Co-operation Administration.

In a 70-page printed report issued by the Anglo-American Council on Productivity, the team points out three major differences between American and British pharmaceutical firms.

First, it said, the proportion of American prescriptions calling for medical specialties is very much higher than in Britain. (The report defines "medical specialties" as branded preparations which are not advertised to the lay public, but are advertised to the medical profession. Since these products are called proprietaries in Britain and prescription specialties in the United States, the term "medical specialties" is used to avoid confusion.)

Team Cites Survey.

The team points out that a survey made in 1946 showed that over 60 per cent. of American prescriptions called for this type of product. In Britain, it said, no precisely comparable figures are available, but probably the proportion is 16 per cent. This difference in prescribing, taken in conjunction with the higher population, means that the home market consumption of modern medical specialties in America is much greater than in Britain, the group concluded.

Secondly, the report said, the American manufacturer, partly because of the tendency of American doctors to prescribe medical specialties, manufactures a smaller range of products than his British counterpart.

And thirdly, the proportion of the output of American manufacturers which is exported is less than that of comparable British manufacturers.

Conclusions reached from the comparison of British drug firms with American were:

"The highest productivity can be obtained only by making a small number of products, each in large volume." On this point the team, however, warned: "The problem of reducing the range of products supplied by the pharmaceutical industry is more complex than it is in many other industries, where the fashion of consumer demand can be more easily changed than it can in one dealing with products used in the prevention and treatment of disease."

Concerning factory construction and layout, the team said: "We believe that British standards in this respect are far too low, particularly in respect of allowance for the space occupied by materials in process."

On the subject of equipment, the team suggested that productivity in the British industry could be increased if certain American equipment could be imported.

"A more generous attitude in regard to import is desirable. As for the expenditure of a small amount of hard currency, British manufacturers could obtain increased productivity in a number of operations," the report maintains.—"Drug Trade News," 15/10/1951.

SOME OF THE PLAYERS IN THE INTERSTATE GOLF MATCH.



Left to right: Phil Gray (N.S.W.), Arch Norris (Vic.) and Alan Weir (N.S.W.), New South Wales President.



Left to right: G. Gorey (Vic.), B. Haigh (Vic.) and Bob Neil (N.S.W.).



Left to right: Ray Walters (N.S.W.), U. S. Lucas (Vic.) and G. Mallam (N.S.W.).



Left to right: Ken Weir (N.S.W.), Bill Tafts (Vic.) and R. Bennett (N.S.W.).



Left to right: Ian Barnes (Vic.), Ted Beacham (Vic.), Victorian President, and J. Young (N.S.W.).



Left to right: John Plunkett (N.S.W.), Stan Palfreyman (N.S.W.) and Basil Donald (Vic.).



Left to right: Reg Francis (Vic.), W. Northam (N.S.W.) and Ben Davis (Vic.).



Left to right: J. Schaffer (Vic.), Noel Theggie (Vic.) and Hal Gear (Vic.).



Left to right: M. Biassaker (N.S.W.), Bob Anderson (Vic.) and Des Paull (Vic.).

The Women Pharmacists' Page

The Associations of Women Pharmacists in all States have commenced their activities for 1952, and all appear to have a most interesting programme of meetings and guest speakers arranged for the year.

Through this page, it is possible for members to enjoy, not only the entertaining and instructive talks of guest speakers in their own State, but also those in other States.

THE WOMEN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA.

The first general meeting for the year 1952 was held at the College on March 13.

Mrs. L. J. Thompson, the Acting President, who was in the chair, welcomed a large number of members, including some very recently qualified women pharmacists, Miss Rita Rogers, who has just returned from a long sojourn in England, was given a special welcome home.

After a short business meeting Mrs. Thompson welcomed Mr. and Mrs. Eric Scott, who have very recently returned to Australia from a world tour.

Address by Mr. Eric Scott.

In introducing Mr. Scott, the Acting President said the speaker really needed no introduction, as, being Federal President of the Pharmaceutical Guild of Australia, he was probably one of the best-known figures in Pharmacy in Australia.

At the beginning of his talk Mr. Scott asked if he could make it as informal as possible, and, in so doing, he gave us a very vivid word picture of his travels in Great Britain, Ireland, Europe and America, and his impressions of Pharmacy and the pharmacist in the various countries. These impressions are really very valuable and worth remembering, as they are the observations of a keen pharmacist who went abroad to find out all about Pharmacy, and who left no stone unturned in so doing. It was interesting for the listeners to hear of the meetings with various personalities connected with official Pharmacy in Great Britain, and also with Australian pharmacists who are working in England.

The impressions left with us were, firstly—that Pharmacy in Australia is on as high a level as anywhere in the world, and that Australian pharmacists are very much sought after as assistants in England, simply because they are born improvisors.

Secondly—that medical practitioners and chemists work in close co-operation on the Continent.

Thirdly—that in America the small family chemist or pharmacy, is springing up in the country districts especially, as a happy medium between the chain drug which sells everything, and the very ethical pharmacy, which is for dispensing only.

Finally—that Pharmacy is very vital the world over, and is playing an important part in the lives, and economy of every nation, and will continue to do so, as long as the one-man pharmacy is in evidence.

Mr. Scott told of a simple Australian prescription, which he had had dispensed whilst in various countries. Never was the finished article the same in appearance, taste or price! The latter varied from 1/10 in an English chain store, to 22/6 in U.S.A.

Mr. Scott, who is a born raconteur, was listened to with rapt attention. We only hope he will entertain us again, and that there will be time for questions and answers.

Miss Nancy Corner, who has worked in England, proposed the vote of thanks to Mr. Scott, and expressed the views of all present when she said it was one of the most interesting travel talks ever given, especially for those who have so lately returned to work in Australia (and there were several members in this category present).

At the close of the meeting supper was served in the museum.

Theatre Party.

On March 10, a theatre party was held at His Majesty's Theatre, where the delightful musical comedy "Kiss Me Kate" was enjoyed by more than 100 pharmacists and their friends, including visiting pharmacists from other States. During the interval, Miss Pauline Steenholdt, from Perth, and Misses Joan Erica and Dorothy Brighouse, from Brisbane, were welcomed by the many Melbourne friends. The proceeds of the night are to go towards our annual donation to the Flying Doctor Service.

Annual Meeting.

The ANNUAL MEETING is to be held on May 8, at the College, when subscriptions are due, and a large attendance is desired. Election of the committee for the year will take place.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS OF N.S.W.

The meeting, held at "Science House," on Wednesday, March 12, was very well attended. It was pleasing to see several new faces among the members, and also our Treasurer, Miss Mavis Sweeney, back again after her sojourn in hospital.

It was with much regret that the resignation of our President was accepted. Mrs. Voss will hold office until her leave of absence from the Association expires at the end of April.

At the meeting to be held at "Science House," on Wednesday, May 14, an election will take place for two vacancies on the committee, namely that of President and a Vice-President. Mrs. A. Curry, Vice-President, has resigned after several years on the committee of the Association.

Our congratulations and very best wishes to all women students who were successful in the recent Final Examination.

Talk by Miss Esme Brown.

At the conclusion of general business, Miss Esme Brown, one of our members, gave a talk on *Pharmacy in Africa*, and vividly described the country, and several beauty spots, including "Tree Tops" Hotel, which she visited.

Miss Brown told of the journey from Australia to East Africa on a cargo boat, calling at the island of Mauritius, and the colourful parts of Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar (where much of the world's clove supply is grown) and then to Mombasa, the ancient Arab slaving port, now the seaport for Kenya.

In this fascinating old city of Mombasa Miss Brown worked for a firm which owned pharmacies throughout East Africa. She told of the amazing variety of customers—Europeans, Indians, natives of many different African tribes—and the equally varied assistants in the pharmacy. The staff at this particular pharmacy included an Arab apprentice, who gained a scholarship to Leicester College of Pharmacy, in England, and despite the complete change of climate and custom, he is coping with the Pharmacy course remarkably well.

Nairobi, capital of Kenya, is about 300 miles inland, and Miss Brown worked there at the Government dispensary, where out-patients of all races were treated. She also did relieving work at the native hospital and the English hospital, and took charge of the blood bank.

As well as dispensing for patients, medical requirements are assembled here for groups of workers on the railway, the various schools, and numerous safari kits for survey parties, etc.

Although the comparatively new city of Nairobi lacked the fascination of ancient Mombasa, there was always entertainment to be had from visits to the game reserve after work finished at four o'clock in the afternoon.

This 40-square-mile sanctuary is only about 20-minutes drive from the town. Here you can watch, from the safety of your car, zebra, giraffe, all types of buck, monkeys, hippos, and, if your luck is in — lions.

A visit to "Tree-Tops," the small hotel built in a tree in the jungle near Mt. Kenya, was one of the highlights. Here, on moonlight nights, one can watch the wild animals who come to drink at the forest pool, and enjoy a salt lick, just 15 yards away from the hotel.

Another holiday was spent on Lake Victoria, touring Uganda and Tanganyika, and visiting tea plantations, coffee farms, sisal and pyrethrum estates. The whole country is of particular interest to a pharmacist.

THE WEST AUSTRALIAN WOMEN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION.

Report of the March Meeting.

Moonlight, gaily-coloured lights and perfect weather went a long way towards the success of the party, held in the garden of Mrs. Lucraft's home, at Crawley, on Friday evening, March 14.

Our President, Mrs. H. M. Lyons, welcomed the guests, especially two of our country members, Mrs. R. Doherty (from Rockingham), and J. Donaldson (from Wagin), and the four first-year apprentices, Misses Janet Firth, Pat Roberts, Audrey Stevens and Laura Einhovici.

Before partaking of supper, a magician entertained the audience with some very clever and mystifying tricks.

Just before departing Mrs. Lyons thanked Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Lucraft for their hospitality, and for making the lovely garden available for the party; and the magician for his act.

Others present were Mesdames D. Heaney, J. Quigley, H. Barrett-Lennard, M. Smith, and Misses E. Gray, V. Garcia, M. and A. Elsworth, B. MacIntosh, E. Millar, I. Sandercock, M. Smedley, M. Spelman, T. Sheedy, J. Stokes, G. Anderson, J. Stewart, J. Chaloner, B. Cleave, J. Norrish, R. Miller, M. Richards, and K. McGucken.

The Annual Meeting will be held on Tuesday, April 8, at 8 p.m., at the Pleiades Club, Howard St., Perth.

ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS OF TASMANIA.

A General Meeting of the Association was held at the Business and Professional Women's Club Rooms, Hobart, on March 11.

Present:—Miss Hurst (in the Chair), Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Hawkes, Misses Knight, Andrews, Williams, Wilks, Trabolet, Kippax, Anderson, Goddard, Jones, several visitors, and the Secretary.

In congratulating Miss Andrews on her recent election to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania, Miss Hurst said it was a milestone in the history of pharmacy in Tasmania, as it was the first time a woman had been elected a member of a governing body in the State.

We are also very pleased to note that the services of Dr. Bergen have been secured to direct pharmaceutical studies in Hobart.

Our guest speaker for the evening was Dr. F. C. Robertson, who discussed surgical appliances, etc., commonly sold in the pharmacy, and we thank her for a very informative talk.

At the conclusion of the meeting supper was served.



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Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia

Third Annual Graduation Ceremony Held in the Assembly Hall, Perth, on March 19, 1952, at 8 p.m.

The President of the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, Mr. H. D. Fitch, opened the proceedings, and outlined the programme for the evening.

Four films were presented by the Shell Company of Australia—"Yesterday Lives Again," "Sunshine on Sydney," "Barrier Reef Fishermen" and "Sheep in the Desert."

The President thanked the Shell Company and welcomed the Society's visitors: The Hon. the Minister for Education, Mr. A. F. Watts, and Mrs. Watts, the Superintendent of Technical Education, Mr. W. G. Hayman, and Mrs. Hayman; the Principal of the Perth Technical College, Mr. R. Davis, and Mrs. Davis; the State Manager of Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd., Mr. E. R. H. Long; the Managing Director of Rumbles Ltd., Mr. R. Rumble; the President of the Women Pharmacists' Association, Mrs. H. Lyons; and the Vice-President of the W.A. Pharmaceutical Guild, Mr. G. Allan.

Before proceeding to the distribution of prizes, diplomas and certificates, the President offered the Council's sincere congratulations to those who would be receiving them. He said they were probably thinking "What shall I get out of pharmacy?" The answer was that they could get no more out of pharmacy than they contributed to it. The happiness and success they achieved would depend on them. Unhappiness and care went with doubtful practices. He urged graduates to keep up with advances in their subject—to keep up their technical reading and to attend the lectures arranged by the Council. They could do much by cultivating friendship with neighbouring chemists, and by being associated with worthy movements in their district and elsewhere. He asked them not to develop a "minim measure mind." In conclusion, he offered good wishes to those qualifying and to those who had passed the Intermediate Examination.

Candidates for Awards.

The President called on Dr. E. M. Watson, Head of the Chemistry Department of the Perth Technical College, to present the candidates for awards, as follows:—

Final, 1951.

Edelbert Walter HUTCHINSON: Final Examination Certificate, Diploma of Qualification, Registration Certificate, Council Materia Medica Prize. Fay Marion FLINT: Exam. Cert., Dip., Reg. Cert., Council Prize in Pharmaceutics. Hazel Mary ALLEN: Exam. Cert. and Dip. Sylvia Ivy CHIDLAW: Exam. Cert., Dip., Cert. *Vincent Charles COOPER: Exam. Cert., Dip., Reg. Cert. Maureen Rosslyn CRANSTON: Exam. Cert., Dip., Reg. Cert. *Eric Ernest DOWN: Exam. Cert. and Dip. Joanne Brown GIBSON: Exam. Cert. *Alan Henryon HUTCHESON: Exam. Cert. *Neville Rowley JEANES: Exam. Cert. and Dip. *Donald Grahame KINLEYSIDE: Exam. Cert. and Dip. James Herbert McMORROW: Exam. Cert. and Dip. *Gregory John MOURITZ: Exam. Cert. and Dip. Therese Marie MURPHY: Exam. Cert., Dip. and Reg. Cert. Laurel Ellersmere PAPPRILL: Exam. Cert., Dip., Reg. Cert. Barry John ROBSON: Exam. Cert. Pauline STEENHOLDT: Exam. Cert., Dip., Reg. Cert. Ivan Herbert SPENCE: Exam. Cert., Dip., Reg. Cert. Brian Lawrence SMYTH: Exam. Cert. and Dip. Barry Sterling TASSICKER: Exam. Cert., Dip., Reg. Cert. Mary Kathleen TURNER: Exam. Cert., Dip., Reg. Cert. *Betty Lillian WILSON: Exam. Cert., Dip., Reg. Cert. Peter Roger MASAREI: Diploma of Qualification. *Dawn Helen McHARRIE: Diploma of Qualification. Brian Martin MURPHY: Diploma of Qualification. Margaret Joy SMEDELEY: Diploma of Qualification. *Donald Charles TYLER: Diploma of Qualification.

Intermediate, 1951.

Keith Maynard KIDD: Intermediate Certificate and the Council's Silver Medal.

Abie COHEN: Intermediate Certificate and the Council Bursary.

Intermediate Certificates to: Gweneth June ANDERSON, Kevin Bennits ASHBY, Colin BECK*, Barbara A. BEILBY, Peter John Hurst BOOBYER, Clifford Osborne CARTER, Robin Edgar COATES, Brian GJAKUN, John Bradshaw GREEN, Jennifer Beth HOUGHTON, John Norton MILLER, John Douglas PETERKIN*, Maurice Norval PIERRE-HUMBERT, Malcolm Keith PRICHARD*, Lorraine Anne SALLUR, Jill Elizabeth STEWART, Geoffrey James TUCKER*, Robert Melville WILTSHERE and William Edward WILSON.

*In absentia.

Prizes and Scholarships.

The President spoke of the prizes which were available to students. In addition to those presented by the Council, there were five scholarships made available by the Perth Technical College; a prize of £25 presented to each State each year by Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd.; a sum of £25 presented annually by Rumbles Ltd. and allocated by the Council in the form of two bursaries of £10 each and one of £5; a prize in Organic Chemistry donated each year by the Women Pharmacists' Association; and the Mayhew Dispensing Prize, presented annually by the Pharmaceutical Guild.

Kodak Prize: Mr. E. R. H. Long, on behalf of Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd., said this was the third occasion the prize had been awarded in this State. It was given for two reasons—to help the student and to keep up the association which had always been so friendly. He presented the prize to Mr. E. W. Hutchinson, and congratulated him.

Rumble Prize: Mr. Ross Rumble, on behalf of Rumbles Ltd., spoke of the pleasure he felt at being present. He congratulated all who had received awards, and presented the bursaries to Mr. K. M. Kidd (£10), Mr. G. J. Tucker (£10) and Mr. C. J. Baird (£5).

Women Pharmacists' Prize: Mrs. H. Lyons, as President of the Women Pharmacists' Association, spoke in praise of the girls who had chosen pharmacy as a profession and done so well. She welcomed them to the Association, and said that, as women pharmacists, her members did not forget that they were also pharmacists, and they were glad of the support of the other members. She congratulated those who had received awards, and presented the prize in Organic Chemistry to Mr. L. J. Barker.

Mayhew Dispensing Prize: Mr. G. Allan, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Guild, paid tribute to the late Edward Mayhew, whose service to pharmacy is commemorated in the Guild prize. Mr. Allan spoke of the protective function of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia, and appealed to the young graduates when they became master pharmacists to play an active part in the work of the Guild. He congratulated all who had received awards, and presented the Mayhew Dispensing Prize to Mr. E. W. Hutchinson.

Technical College Scholarships: Mr. Fitch said that Technical College Scholarships had been awarded to Misses G. J. Anderson, K. McGuckin, K. R. Miller and Messrs. J. Benn and R. Crawford.

Welcome to Minister for Education.

The President then introduced the Hon. the Minister for Education, and paid tribute to the State Parliament for the assistance it had always given to pharmaceutical education. He spoke of the pride the Council felt in the new dispensing laboratory, and said it was in no small measure due to the present Minister for Education (Mr. A. F. Watts).

Mr. Watts said he felt it was a privilege to be present and see so many bright young people receive at least some of the rewards of their labours, to be able to

extend to them his congratulations on the success that had so far attended their efforts, and to hope that in the future they would find all that they worked for had come true. He felt it was unnecessary to expatiate on that because of what their President had already said to them and which he commended to them.

He proposed to say a word or two on some other aspects in regard to the profession of pharmacy and what it might mean to Western Australia, and what Western Australia might mean to those who followed it.

Western Australia was today in a period of expansion and development greater than at any time during the last half century. There was one pharmacist present in the person of Sir Frank Gibson, who had over 50 years in the profession, and Mr. Howling, who had had not quite so long, and they could support the view that the future held out very bright prospects.

The expansion and development should not only be in and around the metropolitan area. Secondary industry was not all that was required. We must have expansion and development of secondary industry, but it must assume its proper place, otherwise the facilities and requirements of all other industries could not exist. The main concern, with a rapidly-rising population, was the production of those things which could feed the primary industries. The primary industries were not in the crowded centres of population. There was coming, undoubtedly, a time when we should have some difficulty in feeding our own people, let alone providing the supplies which were required and which should be sent to our brethren overseas. The decline in food production was attributed to taxation and matters of that sort, and they might account for part of the decline. The greatest reasons were lack of labour and lack of machines.

The lack of labour was due to the fact that young people did not want to stay on the land because there were so few of the attractions of the metropolitan area. We must make the rural towns as attractive as possible. Two of the services to make it possible for women and children, and old people as well, to live in comfort in rural areas were those of the medical practitioner and the pharmacist. When our young friends thought of striking out for themselves they should not add unnecessarily to the 255 out of 340 pharmacists now in the metropolitan area. Provision must be made both for the rural and the metropolitan districts.

The Minister spoke of the great pleasure he felt that the new dispensing laboratory had been completed during his term as Minister for Education. He said that the number of graduates that evening must be very pleasing to those present and to the staff of the Technical College. He congratulated the staff on the fine work they did in being able to lead these young people along the right path over the four years of their course—four years after long years elsewhere. The qualification was therefore not to be lightly looked upon. It ranked very high in the professions that were carried on now for the benefit of humanity. No profession, other than that of the medical practitioner, provided so much relief to those in pain.

The Minister spoke of his pleasure at being present, and repeated his congratulations to the graduates of the evening.

Sir Frank Gibson said, on behalf of those gathered there that evening, he desired to thank Mr. Watts for coming and for the good advice he had given. He also thanked the Shell Company for the pictures which had added to the evening's enjoyment.

Sir Frank spoke in appreciation of the College staff. He said that no higher standard was asked in any State of Australia than was asked in Western Australia, and Mr. Watts' Department had helped to make this standard possible.

He also thanked the President and the Registrar for the success of the evening, and offered his congratulations to those who had received awards.

The meeting closed with the National Anthem.

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Since all of these are action shots, you should use a fast shutter speed. If the action occurs close to you, use the fastest on the camera.

Here's a point to remember—motion directly toward or away from the camera is easiest to stop. When it gets around to a 45-deg. angle to the camera, it requires a shutter speed twice as fast. At right angles to the camera such action needs twice the shutter speed of the 45-deg. angle.

Box Camera Shots. — You can secure such action shots, though even with a box camera. Snap the picture when the action is directly toward or away from the camera. And pick a moment when the action is least violent. With a simple camera click the shutter when the action is some distance from the camera.

Here's another way to stop action without using a fast shutter speed. Pan the action with your camera—follow it along through the viewfinder and snap it while the camera is moving with the subject. This way you stop the action, but obtain a blurred background, which denotes movement or action in the picture.

Take advantage of sunshine when you can. It gives added punch to winter sport shots. Side lighting or back lighting usually is best. A low camera angle also can be used to good advantage on occasion.

Depth of Field.

There is one optical property of lenses which should be understood by camera users. It's depth of field.

With the camera at a given setting, the distance between the points nearest to and farthest from the camera that is in acceptable focus is known as the depth of field.

One application of it might be a situation like this. Suppose you find a scene with a beautiful background. It also has an interesting object in the foreground. You can't keep both sharp if you focus on one or the other. The answer is to find a point somewhere between them. This will keep both sharply defined. You can do this by knowing your depth of field.

There are two general principles concerning depth of field that you should keep in mind. First, you will discover that the zone of acceptable sharpness of the image is greater when your camera is set for the farther distances. If your camera is set for 12 feet, quite an area will be in focus. But if you set the distance indicator at 3 feet, the acceptable area will be only a matter of inches.

Use of a Small Aperture.

The second general principle is that depth of field grows larger as the aperture grows smaller. For example, at a given distance you will get a much greater area in focus at f/22 than you will at f/4.5. This is the main reason for using the smaller lens apertures when it is possible.

To apply these principles to the scenic view mentioned previously, you can reason this way. You know that using a small lens aperture increases the area in

focus. Therefore, you would use the smallest lens opening that is practicable for the particular scene.

Secondly, you wouldn't focus on the background at infinity, nor at the distance of the nearby object. Rather, the focus would be at some point between them which will keep both of them reasonably sharp. A depth-of-field scale or table can tell the position of this point.

Snow Pictures.

When Mother Nature adds a fresh blanket of snow to turn the countryside into wonderland, there's only one thing for you camera fans to do. Bundle up, grab your camera, and get out for some pictures.

You should hurry, too, for winter scenes are prettiest right after a snowfall. The snow then is fresh and white, and still clings to trees and roofs. Frequently, too, you get a period of crisp, sunny weather following a snowstorm. Snow pictures will have more sparkle if you take them while the sun is shining.

Your snow scenes usually will look best if you take them with either side or back lighting. It emphasizes the texture of the snow. With flat front light, snow too often looks like a blank white expanse.

Exposure requires some special consideration. A snow-covered scene in full sunlight is one of the brightest subjects. You should cut down your exposure somewhat from your ordinary daylight snapshots. An excellent method of doing this is with a medium-yellow filter. It cuts down the light and darkens the blue sky for contrast with the white snow.

While you are trekking around in the glittering world of white, keep a protective eye on your equipment. Check occasionally to see that there is no snow on your lens. It can cause blurred, fuzzy pictures if allowed to remain during your exposures.

For almost any winter-time picture your camera should work without difficulty. However, if you are out in extremely cold weather, you might encounter a slight stiffness in working the shutter and focusing adjustments. If you have a small camera, try carrying it in an inside pocket where it can remain reasonably warm. With any camera, warming it slightly will bring the effected parts back into operation. Condensation on the lens can be wiped off very easily.

Photos in the Rain.

Many camera enthusiasts don't know enough to come in and out of the rain, they say. But if this is the case, there is a good reason for it. They're after unusual pictures.

Rain transforms cities, town, and landscapes into something quite different from what appears under sunny skies. It is evident even in the actions of the people and the appearance of the buildings. Pools of water on the street reflect the lonely buildings above, and umbrellas mushroom up.

But if the mood is a more peaceful one in the daytime, it is quite the opposite at night. Then the wet streets reflect and re-reflect the lights of the city until it sparkles with glittering splendour. And, like the day-time scenes, these rainy-night spectacles can make some fascinating pictures.

Rain pictures aren't difficult to take. First, you must keep yourself and your equipment dry. Often, a smaller camera can be operated from within the protection of your raincoat. Or if you have a friend with you, he can be the assistant in charge of the umbrella. Frequently, too, you can shoot from a doorway or marquee.

Remember that there is considerably less light on a rainy day and your exposure must be adjusted accordingly. For the adjustable types of cameras, the exposure would run somewhere around 1/25 or 1/50 at f/5.6 or f/6.3. You can even get pictures with a box-type camera if you use one of the extra-fast panchromatic films and clouds aren't too heavy.

The setting for an outdoor picture on a rainy night naturally would be a time exposure, unless you have a very fast lens down in the f/3.5 class or faster. An average exposure for a reasonably well-lighted street might be from one to five seconds at f/11.

Mr. Eric Scott in British Columbia

Excerpts from an Address Given by Mr. Scott to Members of the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia During His Recent Trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Eric Scott were the guests of B.C.Ph.A. officials on several occasions while in Vancouver and paid a visit to the Faculty of Pharmacy building at the University of British Columbia, as the guests of Dean E. L. Woods. Mr. Scott expressed himself as being greatly impressed by the facilities provided for pharmaceutical training at the College, which, he felt, were the most modern he had seen in any of the Colleges of Pharmacy he had visited during his extensive tour of the Old and New World. Following the meeting with prominent figures in pharmacy on the concluding day Mr. and Mrs. Scott were the guests of the B.C.Ph.A. at an informal dinner at Point Grey Golf Club.

Mr. Scott said Australia had a population of about eight million persons and about 3000 pharmacists. The Commonwealth was divided into six States, each with its own Parliament, establishing separate legislative conditions in each State, and there was little Federal legal jurisdiction over the operations of pharmacy in a particular State. Each State had its own State association. In addition, there were State boards of pharmacy. The State associations, to a large degree, looked after the educational systems and operations of the Colleges of Pharmacy, which either operated independently or were affiliated with the University in the States. The Pharmacy Boards dealt with the sale

of poisons, Dangerous Drugs, etc., and the registrations of apprentices and chemists. These boards were semi-government bodies. Over and above these activities, Mr. Scott said, there was the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild, which had started in 1928.

Conditions in the various States varied under pharmacy law. In some areas there was rigid control and only master pharmacists could practise. In others the situation was more wide open. Prices were controlled by the government, and there was also rigid labour regulation. All these conditions, coupled with the advent of a trend towards Health Insurance, created a move to form the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild, and this now was organised on an Australia-wide basis, with all master pharmacists in the Guild, and also with assistants registered in another Guild, and both registered with the Courts as arbitration bodies.

Mr. Scott said that there was considerable bickering in the era from 1924 to 1926 between pharmacists in various States, and it was not until an overseas chain tried to invade Australia by way of New Zealand that pharmacy started to develop a united front.

Mr. Scott then described the negotiations preceding the introduction of the Pharmaceutical Benefits plan in Australia. He said all politicians seemed to have the idea that medicine was worth so much a bottle.



During the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Eric Scott to Vancouver, Mr. Scott conferred with representatives of the B.C.Ph.A. and the Greater Vancouver Druggists' Association Executive. Following the meeting Mr. and Mrs. Scott were entertained at a dinner at Point Grey Golf Club. Shown here before the dinner are:

Back row (left to right): Henry Gibb, Austin Macdonald, Gibb Henderson, Mr. Scott, Dean E. L. Woods, Messrs. Cecil Law, Douglas Brown and F. H. Fullerton.

Front row (left to right): Miss Verna Enves, Mrs. Scott, Miss Lynn Hilton, Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Brown.

The Guild refused to negotiate on these grounds. They first of all took the attitude that they did not like the interference of government in business, and that they felt the private practice system was the best.

Of the master pharmacists of Australia, 92.8 per cent., he said, were members of the Guild. The pharmacists applied for membership in the Guild, and were balloted on within a local branch, which was established in each State, and which is apart from the State Association or Society. Once having been admitted to the State division of the Guild a pharmacist was eligible for election as an officer of his own branch. By being elected as an officer of his own State the pharmacist was eligible for election to the Federal Guild Council and to office. The control for the body lay in the fact that if a man lost favour in his own district an alternate delegate could be nominated against him as a State officer; if he was unseated there he could not hold a seat as an official of the Federal body.

Pharmacists in Australia took much greater interest in their organisation during hard times than when things were prosperous, as at the present time, Mr. Scott explained. He also said that all goods sold in Australian pharmacies were sold under the price list of the Guild, the prices being definitely established by the Guild and negotiations being conducted with the manufacturers. There is no Combines or similar legislation in Australia, and the association had used the weapons of boycotts and threats to bring manufacturers into line. On the other hand, Mr. Scott said, the profit margin was lower in drug store merchandis-



Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia, posed with B.C.Ph.A. President Mr. Gibb Henderson at Point Grey Golf Club and with Mrs. Scott (at right) and Mrs. Henderson, prior to a dinner tendered them by the B.C.Ph.A.

ing in Australia than was the case in America, or in regard to the profits which he had found to exist in Vancouver.

In Tasmania, he explained, only chemists can sell medicine of any type for internal use, including manufacturers' packaged, patent or proprietary products.

As far as the hospital situation was concerned in regard to pharmacy, Mr. Scott said there was no ready answer. The State was gradually taking over all the hospitals and seeking to get its dispensing done as cheaply as possible and eliminating pharmacy. The free dispensing of hand-out drugs for all hospitals on the government scheme was done by pharmacists, but the chemists of Australia were losing prescription business in connection with hospital patients under the present scheme. In the State of West Australia the government runs a State depot, and drugs are dispensed there and sent out to the hospitals. They were administered in the hospitals by nurses, orderlies and others, and two deaths had already occurred as a result. At the present time there was a case before the High Courts in that State to determine what was "dispensing."

Mr. Scott explained that there was no shop licence in Australia issued by any pharmaceutical body, this being issued under the Factories Act under the government. However, the Pharmacy Act provided that no one but a pharmacist should conduct the business of a pharmacy, and in the majority of States the



Point Grey Golf Club, Vancouver, was the scene of a dinner party in honour of Mr. Eric Scott and Mrs. Scott on the eve of their departure for their home. At the head of the table is Gibb Henderson, President of the B.C.Ph.A., with Mr. and Mrs. Scott.

word "conduct" was interpreted as meaning "owned" or "operated," and this interpretation confined the operations of pharmacy to chemists. There was one apprentice to each shop. Wages were regulated by the government, and for a considerable period master pharmacists could only employ registered and unqualified pharmacists.

Mr. Scott pointed out as an illustration of the way goods could be brought back into drug stores the fact that when toothbrushes were sold on a cut-price basis the druggist sold only 20 per cent. of the brushes. When the trade went to the toothbrush manufacturers and demanded that the price be stabilised it was found that sales were increased to 65 per cent. In the case of a well-known baby powder, he said the sales under price-cutting conditions in the drug stores were 10 per cent. and today they had been built up to 75 per cent. Mr. Scott said it was the object of his organisation to educate all pharmacists in Australia, and manufacturers, that price cutting was nationally disastrous. He said when a price was cut the quality had to be automatically reduced and immediately everyone introduced private brands to compete with nationally-advertised products.

Mr. Scott said that wages for pharmacists in Australia were approximately half of the prevailing scale he encountered in Canada, and the United States. On the other hand, he said, cost of living was cheaper. Cost of store operation was also cheaper, and, while the margin of profit was much lower the average return seemed to be greater than figures he had observed in Canada and the United States.

Pharmacy in Australia, Mr. Scott said, was definitely recognised by the government and there was a chief pharmacist appointed for the Commonwealth, who had trained staff working under him. These people did all the pricing under the government scheme. The set-up in each State was similar, with a pharmacist in charge of this part of operations. The Guild had insisted that pharmacy be given equal status with other professions giving service under the Insurance Plan. The position of the director of pharmacy had already been raised, and in the immediate future, it was hoped, would be put on a par with that of the medical director of the scheme. This was following a principle established during the war when the Pharmaceutical Association had persuaded the government to concede to the granting of commissions to all pharmacists practising their profession while with the armed forces.

Mr. Scott is extremely anxious to develop reciprocity in pharmacy throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations. He fully appreciates the wide variance which exists, but feels that some move could be made in this direction by the getting together of the leaders of pharmaceutical education in various parts of the British Commonwealth for a discussion. He said regret was felt among pharmaceutical leaders in Britain and elsewhere that Canada was not represented at the recent Conference at Harrogate. He said the American Pharmaceutical Association President and a representative of the French Pharmaceutical Society were present on that occasion.

Australia, he said, at present had no reciprocity with South Africa and none with Canada, except Ontario, which had a partial agreement. He felt, however, that this was only one problem and that with the development of greater unity of pharmaceutical education and the establishment of a more or less common standard that progress in this direction could be made. He said he knew the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was more than anxious to foster closer relationships along this line between pharmacists and pharmaceutical educationalists throughout what had once been known as the Empire.

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TABLETS

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PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

Amendments to the Table.

The following amendments to the Table of Pharmaceutical Benefits, dated August 1, 1951, as issued by the Commonwealth Government, are notified for general information:-

(To become effective from April 1, 1952.)

Item No.		24 Chloramphenicol	..	Typhoid fever Brucellosis
110	NUCLEOTIDES.			Typhus and other Rickettsial Diseases. Influenza Meningitis. Granuloma Inguinale. Lymphogranuloma Venereum.
	Amend price as follows:-			Haemophilus Pertussis. Haemophilus Influenza.
	Pentide, 10 cc. amp.	7/4	for 1	Acute Laryngo-Trachea-Bronchitis.
	Amend basic price as follows:-			Salmonella infections.
	10 cc. amp.	7/4	for 1	Severe Gastroenteritis in children.
137	PYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE.			Haemophilus Influenza. Chancroid.
	Amend price as follows:-			Friedlander Bacillus pneumonia.
	Pyrivel, 50 mg. per 2 cc.			Acute Tuberculosis.
	2 cc. amp.	18/8	for 6	Salmonella infections.
152B	STILBOESTRAL.			Bacillary Dysentery.
	Add the following:-			Tularemia.
	Sigma, 1 mg. tab.	3/4	for 100	Surgical conditions of the bowel.
	5 mg. tab.	8/-	for 100	Parkinsonism.
167A	SUPRARENAL CORTEX EXTRACT.			Malaria.
	Amend price as follows:-			Malaria.
	Eucortone, 10 cc. vial	46/8	for 1	Malaria.
	Amend basic price as follows:-			Malaria.
	10 cc. vial	46/8	for 1	Malaria.
175	THYROID B.P.			124A Phenindamine Tartrate
	Add the following:-			139 Quinine Bisulphate
	Anglo Swiss, 1 gr. tab.	1/9	for 100	140 Quinine Dihydrochloride
	1/2 gr. tab.	2/4	for 100	141 Quinine Hydrochloride
	1 gr. tab.	3/7	for 100	142 Quinine Sulphate
181	VITAMIN B ₁₂ .			152B Stilboestrol
	Amend prices as follows:-			153 Streptomycin
	Bitevan, 20 _g per 1 cc. amp.	12/8	for 6	
	100 _g per 1 cc. amp.	32/-	for 6	
Effective from March 1.				
4	ADRENALINE TARTRATE.			168A Testosterone Propionate
	Amend price and size as follows:-			Dated this sixth day of March, 1952.
	Wellcome, 1 in 100, 7 cc. vial	3/11	for 1	—EARLE PAGE,
79	ISOPRENALENE SULPHATE.			Minister of State for Health.
	Amend price and size as follows:-			♦♦♦
	Neo-epinephrine, 10 mg. per cc.	7 cc.vial	4/4	
			1	

DECLARATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS FOR SPECIFIED DISEASES.

(Extract from Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, No. 22, of 13/3/52.)

Note: This declaration became operative on March 13, 1952.

In future any pharmaceutical benefit prescription written for a benefit named in the order must be endorsed by the doctor "written in accordance with regulation 14A."

The Declaration published in Gazette, No. 83, dated November 8, 1951, having reference to Phenindamine Tartrate, &c., is hereby cancelled.

2. Pursuant to sub-regulation (1) of regulation 14A of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Regulations, I, Earle Page, the Minister of State for Health, do hereby declare that the pharmaceutical benefits specified in column 2 of the following table may be prescribed only for the treatment of a disease specified in column 3 in relation to that pharmaceutical benefit:-

Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3
Item	Pharmaceutical Benefits	Disease.
11	Aureomycin	Acute and sub-acute Bacterial Endocarditis —Str. Faecalis Pneumonia which has not responded to penicillin nor to sulphonamides Urinary tract infections due to Gram negative organisms.

"PHARMACY IN THE R.A.A.F."

Some Impressions of R.A.A.F. Life by Pharmacist-Reservist.

By Gordon Murie, A.U.A.

Today the Royal Australian Air Force offers young pharmacists golden opportunities in a career where their professional ability is fully recognised and used. To this add the interest of working within sight and sound of the latest in Australia's fighter planes and bombers, and one is presented with a very attractive occupation.

Recently I was attached for two weeks to No. 6 R.A.A.F. Hospital, Laverton, in order to familiarise myself with the work in an R.A.A.F. hospital. I soon found that here was a specialist field in pharmacy about which little was known by the majority of Australian pharmacists.

The Hospital at Laverton is a compact, modern unit of 120 beds, and is the main Hospital for Southern Area, R.A.A.F. It consists of 12 wards placed on both sides of an administrative block, wherein are offices, operating theatre and dispensary. Behind this block are the Hospital's own kitchen, laundry and boiler-house. The X-ray Department and Dental Department are housed in two other buildings adjacent. Equipment is of the most modern type available, the latest addition being a new X-ray plant which is the first of its type in Australia.

The post of pharmacist carries the rank of pilot or flying officer, and is one of great responsibility. He

is responsible for the equipping and maintenance of a complete hospital and dental unit with a staff of 60 R.A.A.F. personnel. As he is an officer in the Medical Branch of the R.A.A.F., he works in close liaison with the doctors at the Hospital. Like most hospital pharmacists, he is expected to have a wide knowledge of therapeutics, pharmacology and general hospital routine. He is called upon daily for information relating to drugs, doses, incompatibilities, drug tolerance, etc.

The requisitioning and issue of all drugs, dressings, surgical instruments, dental supplies, linen and furniture used in the Hospital is controlled by the pharmacist. There is a large store for these supplies attached to the Hospital, and further supplies and replacements are obtained through a Central Stores Depot at Tottenham, where there is a pharmacist in charge of buying and bulk galenical manufacture.

Although the manufacture of pharmaceuticals is carried out mainly at the Central Stores Depot, the pharmacist at Laverton may be required to produce an unusual preparation for immediate use in an emergency at any time. It is to his credit that, despite his many other responsibilities, he can produce the required preparation at very short notice.

Stock mixtures, tablets, etc., are prescribed from the R.A.A.F. Pharmacopoeia, which contains all the more common types of medicament required. Where the R.A.A.F. Pharmacopoeia does not contain the required formula, the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary (A.P.F.) is used. Normal hours of duty are from 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Monday to Friday.

When not on duty the pharmacist lives in the officers' mess. Here all the comfort and facilities of a good hotel are at his disposal—comfortable, well-furnished single rooms, excellent diningroom and lounge, library and music room, billiard-room, bar, and a "Blue Room," where officers may entertain small parties of friends in the evenings. In the mess one meets personnel from all branches of the R.A.A.F. and from all States of Australia.

Not the least of the attractions of a pharmacy career in the R.A.A.F. is the opportunity for flying. When it becomes necessary for the pharmacist to visit distant R.A.A.F. stations, he is often able to fly in service aircraft. The salary is good when compared with other spheres of pharmacy, and he receives free board and lodgings, free clothing and free medical and dental care.

At the conclusion of my two weeks with the R.A.A.F. at Laverton I returned with the desire to tell fellow pharmacists about this little-publicised field in pharmacy which offers a career both interesting and essential to the defence of Australia.

Readers' Views

To the Editor.

These columns are open for the free discussion of any matter of general interest to Pharmacists. Letters under a nom de plume may be published; but each correspondent must furnish his name and address as an evidence of good faith. It must be distinctly understood that the opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily endorsed editorially.

WOMEN IN PHARMACY

Sir.—As one of the pioneers, possibly the fifth lady to qualify in Victoria, might I be permitted, through your column, to thank Mr. Eric Scott for his eulogistic remark on the weaker sex.

I am quite in acquiescence with them.

May we, as a profession, still continue to deserve the esteem of our fellow men—Yours, etc.,

CONSTANCE G. FRICKER (nee Andrew).
North Melbourne, 6/3/52.

New Books

THE MERCK INDEX — SIXTH EDITION.

Advance orders for the new Sixth Edition of *The Merck Index, an Encyclopaedia of Chemicals and Drugs*, scheduled for publication early in February, 1952, indicate that the first printing of 50,000 copies will be exhausted before publication.

The completely up-to-date Sixth Edition, published by MERCK & CO., Inc., manufacturing chemists, of Rahway, N.J., contains 1,187 pages of text covering more than 8,000 descriptions of individual substances, more than 2,000 structural formulas, and about 20,000 names of chemicals and drugs alphabetically arranged and cross-indexed.

The special prepublication prices in the United States are 7 dollars for the regular edition, and 7.50 dollars for the thumb-index edition. After publication, prices will be 7.50 dollars and 8.00 dollars, respectively. Orders should be addressed to Publications Department, MERCK & CO., Inc., Rahway, N.J.

The previous edition of *The Merck Index* was published in 1940, and 60,000 copies were sold before the supply was exhausted during World War II. The new edition, including extensive scientific advances since that time, has been awaited by large numbers of chemists, pharmacists, physicians, dentists, veterinarians, botanists, and members of allied professions, for whom the Index is an invaluable and unique reference work.

New features of the Sixth Edition include a table of standard buffers for calibrating pH measurements; a table of radioactive isotopes giving their half-lives and type of radiation; and a table of current medical uses for radioactive elements and compounds.

A new section lists more than 300 organic "Name" reactions with original and review references, together with a description and structural representation of each reaction. There is an up-to-date periodic table, a table of international atomic weights, and close to 150 pages of appendices on such subjects as coal-tar colours, thermometric equivalents, anti-freeze mixtures, refractive index of liquids, saturated solutions, percentage solution tables for apothecaries, and atomic weights and their multiples and logs.

First edition of this comprehensive reference work was published in 1889, as "Merck's Index of Fine Chemicals and Drugs for the Materia Medica and the Arts—Comprising a Summary of Whatever Chemical Products Are Today Adjudged As Being Useful In Either Medicine or Technology." Subsequent editions before 1940 were published in 1896, 1907 and 1930.

Publication of *The Merck Index*, *The Merck Manual of Diagnosis and Therapy*, and *The Merck Report*, a quarterly journal in the interests of pharmacy and medicine, has become a traditional service rendered to the professions by Merck for more than half a century, during which time these three publications have achieved international recognition as dependable sources of information in the several fields which they are intended to serve.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

THE MALAYAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL.

Vol. I, No. 1 of "The Malayan Pharmaceutical Journal," Official Organ of the Malayan Pharmaceutical Association, a copy of which we have received from the editor, sets a high standard in pharmaceutical journalism.

This journal is well printed on good art paper, and

with an attractive cover. It includes a Science Section, Students' Section, Business Section, reports of Association meetings, pharmaceutical research abstracts, book reviews, and other interesting items. It will be published bi-monthly.

Our congratulations to the Editor, Mr. T. H. Elliott, who was formerly with the Pharmacy Department, Technical School, Johannesburg, South Africa, and a contributor to the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

London, March 10, 1952.

Charge for Prescriptions.

The main topic of all pharmaceutical meetings during the past four weeks has been the imposition of the shilling charge for each prescription form. It was considered at a meeting of Pharmaceutical Committees' representatives recently, when the two following resolutions were passed:

That the proposed prescription levy scheme in its present form includes provisions which make it unworkable and unacceptable to the general body of chemist contractors; but that, subject to modifications to meet the special circumstances of rural areas, and to provide safeguards against abuse of the scheme and minimise the potentialities of friction between chemist, doctor, and the patients, responsibility for the operation of the scheme by chemist contractors be accepted, for the period of the present emergency only.

That the Central N.H.S. Committee be given full authority to seek such modification of and safeguards in the scheme as it deems necessary either alone or in conjunction with the medical profession, and to determine, in the light of the results secured, whether or not chemist contractors should be recommended to refuse to operate the scheme.

During the discussion it was pointed out that in 1951 approximately 230 million prescriptions were dispensed at an average cost of about 4/-, whereas in 1949 the number was only 187 million and the average value 2/6.

As far as is yet known, there will be no exemptions for hard cases in the general dispensing service. However, a Ministry of Health circular to chemists which points out that out-patients will be charged, says that two classes, those who are receiving national assistance and those who have a Ministry of Pensions' attendance card, will not be required to pay. Doctors, many of whom dispense in rural areas, have come down strongly against the charge and they are pressing the Government to ensure that doctors will not be required to play any part in the collection. There are strong rumours in London that one of the reasons for the postponement of the Budget is the difficulty in obtaining unanimity on the imposition of prescription and dental charges.

In connection with the levy the Co-operative Societies are of the opinion that they will be able to pay dividend on the shilling, and the National Pharmaceutical Union is taking counsel's opinion on the matter.

The Country's Accounts.

In the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General for the health services for the period ended March 31, 1951, it is pointed out that proprietary preparations account for 43 per cent. of the cost of ingre-

dients of all prescriptions in England and Wales, and in Scotland the percentage of proprietaries prescribed had increased from 16 per cent., in 1948, to nearly 30 per cent., in September, 1950. The Ministry informed the Public Accounts Committee that they were picking out the proprietaries most commonly used with a view to negotiating price reductions; the manufacturers of two preparations had then been approached, and a reasonable reduction secured in the price of one of them. The Ministry has since secured some reduction in the prices of other products, but propose to review them again; and they have in addition opened negotiations with 15 other firms. They have informed Sir Frank Tribe that investigation of the costs and profits of manufacturers of proprietaries had been considered, but they had no staff qualified to undertake this work, and the Board of Trade, who were approached, were not in a position to help. It appears, however, that in many instances British prices for pharmaceuticals compare favourably with those ruling in the rest of the world.

One cause of the high cost of the pharmaceutical service is the fact that the Drug Bill includes £500,000 a year for proprietary slimming pills. This fact was revealed by Mr. James Stuart, Secretary of State for Scotland, when he was discussing the charge for prescriptions with the Scottish Press. He said there were cases in which it was desirable to lose weight, but he thought no one would pretend that the bulk of that expenditure was necessary or even desirable. To put the responsibility on the doctors was by no means the whole story. A patient might feel that he needed a particular drug or medicine, and if the doctor refused to prescribe it, the patient's disappointment might do him or her some slight psychological damage. To help doctors to "get it across" to the public that there was such a thing as a medicine habit, which did not promote good health, they were now being supplied with a notice to hang in their waiting-rooms. This would remind patients that it was the doctor's duty to prescribe, not the patient's, and discourage them from expecting prescriptions for household remedies like laxatives.

Society's Activities.

At its February meeting the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society received the Annual Report of the Registrar for 1951. This shows the continuation of the tendencies noted in recent years. There are now 26,066 registered pharmacists, an increase of 202 within the year. Of these 2203 are pharmaceutical chemists. Their number has increased by 104, compared with 128 chemists and druggists. The number of registered premises has also increased and has reached 15,045, an increase of 125 on the year. This is the first time since 1940 that the figure has passed 15,000. The number of superintendents of bodies corporate has increased by 88 to a total of 3025, and over 4000 shops are now owned by these corporate bodies. These figures reflect the general trend of capitalisation in Great Britain. During 1951, 961 persons were registered as apprentices or students, an increase of 84, compared with the previous 12 months. On the legal side 38 prosecutions were undertaken by the Society, including two in connection with the illegal sale of penicillin.

The Council has prepared a scheme for greater liaison between the 140 Branches of the Society throughout England and Scotland, so that they can keep in closer touch with each other. Joint meetings of adjacent Branches will be encouraged to clarify not only local issues, but also to assist in building-up national pharmaceutical policy. It is hoped that these meetings will help to employ more advantageously the numerous speakers who go out from the Society's headquarters.

This year the British Pharmaceutical Conference is being held in September, at Nottingham. This city is in the Midlands, and is known throughout the

country as the headquarters of Messrs. Boots. Recently the College there received full university status and an ordinary and higher degree in pharmacy is available to students.

The Society, which has been increasing its activities as a publisher of reference books, has now been awarded the contract for printing the British Pharmacopoeia on behalf of the General Medical Council. The Society tendered for this work in the usual manner, and there is a general feeling of satisfaction that the most important of all reference books in pharmacy should now be published by the same body as is responsible for the B.P. Codex. Incidentally a supplement to the Codex has just been published.

Dangers in Injections.

A report on the errors which may arise when injections are given in operating theatres, has been published in the *Lancet*. A team, including a pharmacist, visited 45 hospitals and at each an anaesthetist, theatre sister and pharmacist were interviewed. It was concluded that injection errors are more common than is generally supposed, and that many accidents which are not fatal, are not reported. The team attributes such accidents to one or more of the following causes:—

- (a) Failure to read or check the label.
- (b) The similarity in appearance of ampoules containing different drugs.
- (c) Reliance on verbal instruction.
- (d) Failure to check premedication.
- (e) Failure to dissolve completely such crystalline drugs as thiopentone sodium. When the same ampoule is used for two separate doses, the second dose is considerably stronger than the first.
- (f) The storage of ampoules in colourless disinfecting fluids, whereby the contamination of the contents of cracked ampoule escapes notice.
- (g) The inversion of a used, rubber-capped bottle in a disinfecting fluid when the negative pressure may draw fluid into the bottle.
- (h) The use of galipots of similar appearance for both injectable and non-injectable fluids.

The investigators agree with the B.P.C. Revision Committee that the colouring of injectable fluids is neither practicable nor advisable. They found no uniformity in the choice of colours used for tinting non-injectable fluids. Indeed, in some hospitals the same preparation was supplied both coloured and uncoloured. The following suggestions are made to minimise the dangers of accidents:—

- (1) Ampoules containing different drugs should always be stored separately.
- (2) On no account should the contents of an unlabelled container be used; they should be immediately discarded.
- (3) No container should be labelled or re-labelled by any person other than a member of the staff of the pharmaceutical department of the hospital.
- (4) Manufacturers should, as soon as facilities permit, implement the recommendations on the labelling of ampoules of anaesthetic drugs, and in particular those recommendations dealing with the text of the label. There is at present too much irrelevant information being printed on ampoules so that the essential information is too small to be easily read.
- (5) The printing on an ampoule should run parallel to its long axis. Ampoules printed in this way are comparatively easy to read.
- (6) All ampoules containing solutions of spinal analgesics should be of a distinctive colour.
- (7) All ampoules containing solution of muscle-relaxing drugs should be of a distinctive colour.

- (8) All injectable fluids should be checked by the user, i.e., the surgeon or anaesthetist.
- (9) Orders for injectable materials should be in writing and clearly written.
- (10) A mixing needle or cannula should be used to prepare solutions of thiopentone sodium.
- (11) Care should be taken in the checking of the pre-medication of the patient before giving an anaesthetic.
- (12) Solutions of morphine or atropine salts and all sedatives and stimulants should be used only from ampoules. The similarity between the multi-dose containers used for these drugs, and those containing solutions of local analgesics is a source of danger and their use in operating theatres should be prohibited.
- (13) (a) Solutions of drugs intended for use as local analgesics when applied to mucous surfaces should be coloured.
(b) All non-injectable fluids used for storage of ampoules and syringes should have a distinctive colour. Any contamination of the contents of a cracked ampoule could then be seen.
(c) All non-injectable fluids used for the sterilisation of the skin should have a distinctive colour. Containers of these fluids are often placed alongside similar containers of the local analgesic solutions. The colouring of the non-injectable fluids would make them easily distinguishable.
- (14) The British Pharmaceutical Codex Revision Committee might suggest a standard range of colourings for non-injectable fluids.
- (15) Standard containers for solutions to be injected should be used in the operating theatres of all hospitals. Heat-resistant graduated beakers, in three sizes, 50-mil, 100-mil, and 300-mil, would be suitable.

Trends in Prescribing.

Recently members of the staff of the Therapeutics Department of Edinburgh University, working under Professor D. M. Dunlop, have examined 17,301 N.H.S. prescriptions and published their results in the *British Medical Journal*. Three types of areas (a) prosperous residential, (b) industrial, and (c) mixed suburban, were represented in the survey and each area included districts of dissimilar geographic and administrative distribution. Approximately 140 doctors wrote the prescriptions. In all 21 per cent. of proprietaries were prescribed with 27 per cent. of these in the residential groups. Mixtures and tablets made up of 68 per cent. of all prescriptions with 31 per cent. of mixtures in residential areas and 38 per cent. in the two other types of areas. Powders made up only 1.5 per cent. of the total, and dressings and appliances 9 per cent.

In the actual type of drugs, hypnotics and sedatives formed the largest group, equivalent to 15 per cent, the barbiturates comprising 9.4 and bromides 5.8 per cent. of this total. Apart from phenobarbitone the barbiturates were almost invariably prescribed under their proprietary name. Stomachics comprised just over 9 per cent. of all prescriptions, and approximately another 9 per cent. consisted of tonics. Vitamins were generally ordered as proprietary preparations and aenurine and Vitamin B Complex accounted for almost half the total vitamins. Penicillin preparations made up 4 per cent. of the total, but only 6.9 per cent. was for injection. About 30 per cent. were for oral preparations and 40 per cent. for ointments. Sulphonamides formed 3 per cent. of the total, which 56 per cent. were prescribed as tablets. The investigators reached the following conclusions:—

Many young graduates, say the authors, go into prac-

tice with a very inadequate knowledge of applied pharmacology, and tend to rely more and more on the advertisements of the drug firms. They suggest, therefore, that a series of simple lectures in therapeutics by a practical physician interested in pharmacology should be given in the last clinical year of the medical course. Although pharmacology is now usually taught in medical schools by academic, scientific pharmacologists, who have revolted against the old-fashioned instruction in *materia medica*, it may be that inadequate instruction is now being given in the principles of correct simple prescribing. Good prescribing, they conclude, is often economical prescribing, and it is not improbable that the reward of thoughtfulness in this respect will be enjoyed by both patient and doctor.

The Hospital Picture.

Mr. H. N. Linstead, M.P., Joint Secretary of the Society, addressing a Branch meeting recently, said that retail pharmacy was getting more and more of a rather simpler type and tending towards proprietary or national pharmaceutical standard.

Hospitals, on the contrary, were tending towards a more complicated and newer type of medicine, with the result that the divergence between the two was going to be increasingly noticeable. They were going to find the hospitals on the one side with more highly developed pharmacy and the retail pharmacies getting the rather simpler pharmaceutical operations. The real difficulty of hospital pharmacy today was that the salaries paid so far bore no comparison with what could be obtained in the manufacturing world, and it was extremely difficult to get the type of man needed. If there were 10 to 20 per cent. of really good posts at the top there would always be a flow of the good men who at the moment were being attracted to manufacturing companies. In hospital pharmacy the part of the technician was beginning to emerge, and it seemed that a number of pharmaceutical assistants would be employed on such work as replenishing ward stocks, manufacturing sterile solutions and so on — operations which could be done under supervision by well-trained secondary school boys and girls.

Mr. Linstead's words must now carry additional importance, as he is a member of a team which is visiting hospitals to examine working conditions and obtain an overall picture of the service. Hospital pharmacists themselves are still divided on the question of the advisability of having a Group Pharmacist, and the professional press carries many letters on the subject. Those in opposition seem to think that existing chief pharmacists might be downgraded if such posts were created. The advocates for their creation perhaps imagine that their holders would automatically have direct access to hospital management committees as a matter of right. The relationship between the chief pharmacist and the management committee varies greatly from group to group, and indeed in some of the 350-odd groups throughout the country there are no pharmacists. The more enlightened groups receive periodic reports from the chief pharmacist and invite him to the appropriate meetings.

A campaign has been started throughout the hospital service to eliminate waste, and adjacent groups are getting together to investigate the possibilities of bulk buying. This is proving fruitful in purchasing, and chief pharmacists have formed small sub-committees to co-ordinate this work, and appear to be working in happy co-operation with the supplies officers.

Mental Hospitals.

Mental hospitals are still greatly overcrowded, but advances in psychiatric medicine are enabling many patients to be returned to useful life after a few months in hospital only. Still nearly one-half of all hospital beds are occupied by psychiatric cases. "Shock" treatment is affecting cures in a large proportion of acute

depressive illness. Insulin coma therapy has been markedly successful in cases of schizophrenia. Fifteen years ago most of these patients would have been regarded as incurable. Brain operations are not so popular in Britain as abroad. Although the patient, by surgery, may be made socially acceptable and fit for work, there is some danger of a significant alteration in personality. Consequently, such operations are never used for minor illnesses. Psychotherapy is being used very successfully for cases which have arisen out of war or civilian accidents. Group therapy is being used for psychoneurosis, where emotional disturbances are at the root of the illness. In group therapy a small number of patients explore their problems in discussion together, and so obtain an insight from the experiences of others and the way they behave in a group. Patients working in this way develop a regard for one another, and, consequently, get a feeling of support from each other. Eventually, attitudes are broken down about certain people being unapproachable or difficult, and over-sensitivity is removed. The group loyalty created brings a marked rise of self-esteem and self-confidence in the individuals concerned.

Psychiatric social workers are giving valuable assistance when the patients return to their homes. These new methods have obtained striking results and patients, who have been unfit for work for ten or twelve years, have been able to return to employment after three or four months in hospital. The greater stresses of modern life have undoubtedly caused an increase in psychiatric illnesses, but, although every patient cannot yet get individual treatment, great progress is being made.

Estimation of Sodium and Potassium.

Considerable developments have been made in the estimation of small quantities of potassium and sodium in solutions such as body fluids. Their measurement is by deflection of a galvanometer linked to a photo-electric cell. Instruments have been made which operate either with coal gas or with stored gases such as butane. A recent instrument offered commercially is sensitive to 5 parts per million of sodium and 10 parts per million of potassium.

SOUTH AFRICA

Dispensing by Doctors.

The medical profession has been waxing indignant through the Federal Council of the South African Medical Association at the ever-increasing erosion of its professional rights. Apparently many types of auxiliary workers are practising without medical supervision. Nurses, mid-wives and health visitors have assumed responsibilities beyond their training and capabilities, and the number of unorthodox practitioners is also increasing. Chiropodists, masseurs, chiropractors, nature-cure practitioners, etc., flourish as never before.

The Editor-in-Chief of the S.A. Pharmaceutical Journal, in his editorial, points out that the doctors are themselves not guiltless of the crime of "nibbling," in that they dispense medicines on a large scale. More than that, in many cases dispensing has developed into frank and open trading. It has been so ruled by the Receiver of Revenue, and since a licence is necessary, proceedings could be taken against these doctors — but so far no one has ventured to prosecute.

A propos of dispensing doctors, some of the branches of the Pharmaceutical Society, which have agreed with the Pharmacy Board's proposal, have qualified their approval by asking for the limitation of dispensing.

Pharmaceutical Statistics.

Recently the Bureau of Census and Statistics released the Preliminary Report of Retail Chemists, based on a census taken in 1946-7. The business of 999 retail pharmacists was analysed; 74 per cent. were owned by individual proprietors, 6 per cent. by partnerships, and 20 per cent. by companies. It is interesting to learn that there are no chains of pharmacies in the Union. Some 784 had a turnover of less than £12,000 p.a., equivalent to just over half of the total turnover; 47 per cent. of the total turnover was done by the remaining 215 pharmacies.

Each pharmacy had an average of 5.7 persons employed, 3.4 being European, i.e., white, and 2.3 non-white.

The total amount of goods purchased by these 999 pharmacies was nearly £7½ million—of which 80 per cent. was purchased from wholesalers, and only 4 per cent. imported direct. The total revenue from these shops was £10½ million, of which 53 per cent. was done by chemists in the four cities—Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, and Pretoria.

An analysis of the sales showed surprisingly that 89.6 per cent. of the sales was of toilet and pharmaceutical goods, 4.2 per cent. scientific goods and instruments, and only 2 per cent. jewellery, etc. As regards profit, a gross profit of 32.2 per cent. was made, being 47.4 per cent. on cost.

Of the £2 million expenses, 59 per cent. was for salaries, administration, and selling expenses 41 per cent. The total net profit was £1,367,000, an average of £1400 p.a. To me this makes interesting reading; unless I see an opportunity of having more than an average pharmacy I remain an employee!

The report has even gone into the amount of money made outside the shop by pharmacists—it totalled £83,000. Whether this includes money made by stock exchange speculation I cannot say, but nearly everyone in South Africa indulges in this sport, more particularly in the big cities like Johannesburg.

Opticians and Registration.

The Society of Opticians has recently met around the dinner table. The President of this body is also President of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa. In South Africa, as in other countries, optical practice was introduced by pharmacists, but they have never attained legal recognition, and anyone may practise as a refractologist. Unfortunately there is more than one body, and it will be necessary for them to unite in a common front before any Bill can be introduced into the House—unless of course, the Minister decides to appoint a Committee of Enquiry.

Conference on Alcoholism.

The Minister of Health recently opened the Union's first conference on Alcoholism. Alcoholism is a real problem in South Africa, especially amongst the natives and coloureds. "Hard" liquor, i.e., brandy, etc., is forbidden to them, and they have a great tendency to brew for themselves various concoctions into which copper sulphate, tobacco, etc., enter. Needless to say these are very deleterious to health, but, despite a constant vigilance by the authorities, the problem is far from solution. Missionaries, social workers, police, have all failed to reduce illicit brewing and the intemperate use of liquor by this section of the population.

This is a real and grave menace for which even the journalist cannot find a solution!

Control of the Sale of Medicines.

Recently published in the S.A. Pharmaceutical Journal, a list of Dutch medicines is coupled with a statement that where the Dutch name is a mere translation of the B.P. name or synonym, the B.P. product must be supplied. This has not always been the case,

and in many cases manufacturing houses made, for example, two Tr. Camph. Co.'s—one free from Opium, and therefore saleable by general stores.

Whether the Department of Health will now institute a sampling scheme to check if the direction is being obeyed is a matter of conjecture. Fortunately chemists have, on the whole, been free from the attentions of the Public Analyst. Of analysts, there are very few in the Government service, and they are rather overloaded with work from agricultural fields. Also fortunately there is little need for inspection of drugs and medicines sold, as the standard of pharmaceutical ethics is very high.

However, in one particular field more control is on the way. An amendment to the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act is expected, and, although no preliminary news has yet been published, it is almost certain that a new list of drugs, saleable on prescription only, will be forthcoming. The sole control so far is that many poisons can be sold to adults, known to the pharmacist against a signature in the poison book. Poisonings, deliberate, suicidal or accidental, are very rare in the Union, but of late the habit of self-medication has grown to alarming proportions.

Educational Reform.

Negotiations between the interested parties are still proceeding with reference to the modernisation of pharmaceutical education. It seems more or less assured that a three-year course, full time, will replace the existing scheme of study. Meanwhile in some areas there has been a rush of apprentices, eager to register before the new provisions are finalised. In the large cities, such as Johannesburg, apprentices are scarce, and I was very surprised to find over the weekend that some chemists are offering £25 to £30 a month as a commencing salary for youths straight from school.

In comparison with the £18 a month I got after seven years at the University these seem princely!

Native Dispensers.

Some time ago a dispute arose between the Pharmacy Board and the powers that be over the interpretation of dispensing. In this country, as in Australasia, there are many institutions remote from towns where no qualified person will venture; the terms are not attractive, and only a very high salary is to be regarded as adequate payment for a voluntary exile.

Many of those institutions are native clinics and it seems a reproach that no native dispensers exist. It has recently been suggested that native dispensers should be trained to dispense for their own people in their own hospitals.

Many are interested in the welfare of the natives, who form the major portion of the population, outnumbering the white man five to one. A native college exists at Fort Hare, and there is also a native Faculty of Medicine at the University of Natal. Some of the Universities admit the native, but no College has as yet graduated a pharmacist.

The inevitable solution to this problem will be that some school of pharmacy must run a parallel course for natives.

Imported Proprietaries.

Recent correspondence in the press has centered on the problem of imported proprietary medicines. Like all other countries South Africa suffers from the dollar dearth, and yet every month much is spent in the importation of American proprietaries. It becomes clearer and clearer that Africa's aim must be to reach the status of an exporter of medicinals as well as of gold and diamonds.

Such a solution would lead to the necessity of training natives, and ultimately to the working out of the natives' destiny.

Duty on Alcohol.

A new Liquor Bill is to be shortly introduced into the House. Meanwhile pharmacists are watching the position since alcohol is regarded as liquor, as is also eau-de-cologne, bayrum, etc. So far no rebates of duty have been permitted the retail pharmacist on alcohol, although no restrictions have been laid on the sale of eau-de-cologne and other spirits. It seems inequitable that the price of galenicals made in the pharmacy should be further increased by duty, whilst those manufactured wholesale should not. It further discourages the practice of the pharmacist, who is financially penalised if he makes his own tinctures, etc.

The alcohol used in the Union, comes as a by-product of the sugar cane, and since shortage of sugar is forecast it is logical to assume future shortage of alcohol.

Society's Annual Meeting.

The Pharmaceutical Society is now in the throes of preparations for the Annual General Meeting, which is this year to be held in the city of Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State and the Union's legal centre.

At the Annual General Meeting resolutions will be presented, which, if accepted, will dictate the Society's policy for the coming year. Unfortunately South African pharmacists are prone to attacks of supreme optimism and cheerfully vote for motions which it is not possible to put into effect! Moreover, it is not unusual to find councillors sponsoring motions which are sabotaged at the start by their own constituents.

One such motion, which has been brought forward in one form or another for many years, is that dealing with "open panel" dispensing. This, of course, concerns only organised medicine, i.e., Benefit Funds, Sick Funds, and members of which are in the main free to present their prescriptions to any chemist for compounding. In some cases, however, a private arrangement is arrived at between the Fund and a chemist, and the "closed panel" system operates. It is naturally asked why is this private arrangement concluded, and the only possible conclusion which can be reached is that there is a financial advantage to both sides. It is rarely that the discounts involved in such a case stand revealed, but one or two have been released, and it is found that 25 per cent., 33 per cent. and even 50 per cent. discounts from Tariff prices are allowed.

Such unbusinesslike behaviour makes it more necessary than ever that chemists have a good knowledge of economics and statistics.

"Buying Aid" Groups.

Recently in my home town the question of "buy aids" came up for discussion. These "buy aids" have become a menace. Large groups of employees, such as the civil servants, organise themselves and institute a buying on credit scheme. It has certain advantages to the chemist—he attracts custom if he contracts with the "buying aid," is assured of prompt payment of all these accounts by means of one cheque. In some cases the chemist allows a discount but in the majority of cases does not.

The member of the "buy aid" however shares in the profit of the movement pro rata, according to the amount of his account and as often as not he or she makes purchases for friends or neighbours in order to boost that total. So in effect a discount on chemists' purchases is obtained, although not from the chemist.

At the local meeting the conclusion was finally reached that since the "buy aids" exist it would be foolish not to share in any business which is going; to turn it away would be to drive it to the general dealers etc., etc.—an nauseam.

The result of such a policy has now been revealed in two large cities where the "buy aid" movement has opened its own pharmacies!

Market Report

London, March 10, 1952.

The downward tendency which has been evident in the past few months has continued, although there have been no spectacular falls in drugs, except ginger, Jamaican No. 3 quality, which is the usual variety sold, has fallen to 250/- per cwt. on the spot, compared with 460/- at the beginning of the year. African is being sold at 165/- here, and April shipments can be bought at 145/- per cwt.

Cloves have continued to rise, and Zanzibars are firmly held at 7/3 per lb., representing a gain of 40 per cent. since the year opened.

Other spices have been relatively quiet.

Best West Indian nutmegs are 4/- per lb., with wormy and broken at 3/-.

Turmeric is being sold at 75/- per cwt.

Agar has been active, and No. 1 Kobé strip has risen by 4/- per lb. to 13/- per lb. Large quantities of material now afloat have already been bought up.

Ergot is still lower. Shippers now ask 38/- per lb., and dealers here are supplying from stock at 42/-. Genuine balsam of tolu has gone down to 35/- per lb., with forward rates at 31/6 per lb., c.i.f.

Canada balsam is very scarce, and holders ask 32/6 per lb.

There has been a considerable fluctuation in forward rates for Kordofan acacia. As low as 100/- per cwt. was reached, and within the last few days prices have varied from 106/- to 111/- per cwt. The current rate is 117/6, spot.

Sales of tragacanth have been confined chiefly to the industrial grades, and prices have been declined to the following rates per cwt.: First quality, select ribbon, £165; second quality, £145; third quality, £103-£108; fourth quality, £95-£100. Other rates are: Pale to yellow, £70-£78; yellow leaf, £54-£60; brownish, £38-£43; "hoggy," £25-£32; and siftings, £14-£17.

Ipecacuanha is in better supply, and the Nicaraguan variety is 59/- per lb., with Colombian at 56/- and Panama at 50/- per lb.

Papain is very scarce, and white East African is 42/6 per lb.

Kombé strophanthus seed 100 per cent. has gone down by a further 1/- per lb. to 18/- per lb.

Aloe is weak. Prime Cape can be bought at 210/- per cwt., and fair average Curaçao at 430/- per cwt.

Menthol has gone back to 60/- per lb. for Chinese, duty paid, and forward rates for Brazilian are at least 11/- per lb. below this figure.

Shellac has been reduced to 260/- per cwt. for T.N.

Seneca can be bought at 16/6 per lb. on the spot, although shippers quote 16/9 per lb.

Forward rates for 1951 cascara bark have fallen to 300/- per cwt.

Essential oils have shown the same tendency as drugs.

Little attention is being given to aniseed, although quotations are now 8/- per lb., and shipment rates are 7/3.

Peppermint is 35/- to 36/- per lb. on the spot for Chinese, and forward offers average 32/6 per lb.

Ceylon citronella is in good supply at 5/9 per lb., and Javanese has been sold at 6/6.

Lemongrass is now 13/9 per lb. on the spot and 12/6, c.i.f. It had reached almost double these figures a few months ago.

Pharmaceutical and fine chemicals have been almost static.

The only change of importance has been a further reduction in caffeine and its compounds. The new rates per lb. in 7-lb. quantities are: Caffeine, alkaloid anhydrous, 46/-; alkaloid B.P., 43/6; citrate, 27/3; sodium benzoate, 28/3; sodium iodide, 37/6; sodium salicylate, 29/6.

Glycerin is scarcer, and allocations have been cut by a further 20 per cent. for the present month.

Trade Notes

Mr. J. A. Davies, Manager in Australia for Evans Medical Supplies Ltd., has returned to Australia from the United Kingdom. Mr. Davies travelled by air to U.K., via New Zealand and U.S.A. He left Australia on February 22, and arrived back in Sydney on March 20.



The above illustration shows Mr. J. A. Davies (left) with the Overseas Trade Director, Mr. H. Ashley Mason (centre), at the Liverpool factory of Evans Medical Supplies Ltd.

F. H. IRVING MEDICAL PRODUCTS.

The firm of F. H. Irving Medical Products has now been turned into a proprietary company, under the title of F. H. Irving (Medical Products) Pty. Limited. The nominal capital is £25,000. Mr. F. H. Irving is Managing Director.

The distribution of the products of The Hamilton Laboratories Ltd., Adelaide, is now attended to by Mr. Neil Irving, and is entirely separate and distinct from the parent company.

Mr. Lloyd Irving, who was associated with his father, Mr. F. H. Irving, for some 2½ years, has joined the staff of Bristol Myers Co. Pty. Ltd. as an outdoor representative.

GLUCODIN.

Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. has forwarded to all chemists a show card for use with GlucoDin displays.

The card makes an appeal to a particular group of customers—those interested in sport. With them and with a great number of other groups GlucoDin was remarkably popular before it became necessary to allocate the limited supplies which were available. And now this well-established chemists only product is no longer in the "under the counter" category, the same scope for large sales exists today.

With the show card the company also forwarded a supply of counter leaflets to support recommendations for GlucoDin. Further supplies of these leaflets are obtainable from the Sydney or Melbourne offices of the company.

MONSANTO PLANS TO EXPAND.

It was reported in the daily press on March 26 that Monsanto Chemicals (Aust.) Ltd. is enlarging its plants considerably to produce many chemicals and plastics which were previously imported.

The visit of Mr. E. A. O'Neal, junior chairman and managing director of Monsanto Chemicals Ltd., England, last year, crystallised the programme planned for the Australian company.

Agricultural chemicals, life-saving drugs and plastics are all involved in the programme.

The discovery of krilium, a soil conditioning agent, announced by Monsanto Chemical Co., in U.S.A. two months ago, foreshadows a further step in the expansion of the Australian company's present agriculture programme.

Appointment of Mr. R. H. Scott as a director has also been announced. Previously chief of research and development, Mr. Scott has been directly responsible for carrying through the new projects.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES E. GREENHALGH.

The death occurred on February 29 of Mr. James E. Greenhalgh, late Chairman of Directors of Greenhalgh's Pty. Ltd., at his home in Vaucluse, Sydney.

Mr. Greenhalgh represented Vernon & Co. Ltd., Preston, England, for nearly 40 years, and Grout & Co. Ltd., England, for over 20 years. He pioneered the manufacture of surgical dressings and medical plasters



The late Mr. James E. Greenhalgh

in Australia, and well earned the title of "Kingcotton," as he was affectionately called by his many business friends throughout Australia and New Zealand.

His wide and varied experience and knowledge of the trade enabled Mr. Greenhalgh to be of great assistance in an advisory capacity on various committees during the war years.

Mr. Greenhalgh will long be remembered for his honesty, integrity and fair dealing in all his business activities, together with his willingness at all times to help claims made for his assistance.

These attributes having been impressed on the executives and staff of his company, its future will be guided and helped in matters of policy as developed by Mr. Greenhalgh.

In concluding this tribute we cannot do better than quote a phrase cabled to his company by its United Kingdom principals, "A good innings splendidly played."

"ZEFF" HAS "WORLD PREMIERE" IN AUSTRALIA.

For a new product developed by a big international company to be made available to the public first in Australia is unusual, if not unique, but this happened

with "Zeff," the new household air refresher. The Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, maker of "Vaseline" Brand products, developed the "Zeff" formula in its American laboratories. It was then decided that "Zeff" should be launched first in Australia, and arrangements for large-scale local manufacture were put under way. As a first step, "Zeff" was exhaustively tested under varying Australian climatic conditions, with a panel of Australasian housewives making actual home tests. The women, who acted as consultants, frankly admitted that household air refresher was badly needed in this country, and that all were stated to be enthusiastic about "Zeff," which, being odourless itself, can be used in every room of the home to destroy unwanted household smells.

The Chesebrough Company has been closely watching trends in the overseas market, where household air refreshers of the "tab" or "wick" type are firmly established as household necessities. The report is that household air refreshers have sold as well, and in some instances better, in working-class areas as in the well-to-do residential districts.

"Zeff" evaporates from a pure white tab — the rate of effect can be controlled by raising or lowering the tab. The manufacturer states that "Zeff" is harmless and will not stain if spilt.

To launch "Zeff" a powerful advertising campaign has been arranged, and attractive point-of-sale display stands are included in every three dozen "outer."

Retail price is 4/11 per bottle.

SEVERE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS APPLIED.

The following are amongst the items to be cut under the Commonwealth Government's new imports restriction programme, as published in the daily press on March 10.—

Category "A"—Cut by 40 per cent.

(Licensed 60 per cent. of base year.)

Uncompounded refined cod liver oil;
Unrefined coconut oil; palm oil;
Glass analysing tubes;
Glass scientific apparatus;
Glass tubes and rods;
Laboratory glassware;
Thermometers, not metal cased;
Bottle stoppers;
Shellac and other dry gums;
Dextrine;
Hydrochloric, nitric, sulphuric and phosphoric acids;
Crude or refined oils, N.E.I.;
Nicotine and rotenone spraying preparations;
Ammonium acetate;
Ammonium carbonate;
Ammonium chloride;
Anhydrous ammonia, and aqueous solution of ammonia;
Bromine salt;
Cyanide potassium, sodium and calcium;
Bicarbonate of soda and soda silicate;
Citric acid;
Arsenic compounds;
Alum;
Calcium chloride, barium chloride, zinc chloride and zinc sulphate;
Carbon bisulphides;
Meta bisulphite of potassium and sodium;
Pyrethrum flowers and other herbal ingredients of drugs;
Chlorate of potash, carbonate of potash;
Bismuth metal and salts;
Trisodium phosphate;
Nitrate of soda;
Crude iodine;

Caffeine;
Sulphate of copper;
Bacteriological products and sera;
Insulin;
Liver extracts;
Non-spirituos essential oils;
Camphor;
Petroleum jelly;
Fullers earth;
Synthetic perfumes other than methyl salicylate;
Photographic printing paper.

Category "B"—Cut by 80 per cent.

(Licensed on basis of 20 per cent. of base year imports.)

Pharmaceutical preparations, patent and proprietary medicines and drugs and other medicines excepting insulin, etc., plasters unmedicated or medicated, wool medicated, when not packed for use in the household, materials used in the manufacture of perfumes, glycerine, wool fat, degras and sod oils, perfumery, perfumes synthetic, etc.

PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES CARD SERVICE.

The first set of cards for the current year was posted during the month and comprised—

1. Substances Index for the 1951 set of cards. (5).
2. Key cards for Poisons and Drug Regulations requirements (all States). (6).
3. Regulations requirements affecting preparations listed on the card issued in 1951. (15).
4. January cards. (15).
5. February cards. (15).

Cards issued for the month of January dealt with the following:—

Key No.	Product.
A : 30	Antadix (D.H.A.)
A : 31	Avil.
B : 30	B12 with Folic Acid, "Tab Vita."
C : 33	Cronetal.
C : 34	Coricidin.
C : 35	Colchico (M R).
E : 18	Ephrelax.
E : 19	Ephretuss.
K : 4	Kinaden.
M : 20	Mepilin.
M : 21	Modertenson.
N : 25	Natrinal Powder.
P : 55	Primogyn M.
T : 20	Tagathen.
U : 4	Urolucosil.

Cards issued for the month of February dealt with the following:—

Key No.	Product.
D : 28	Digilanid.
E : 20	Enterocid Suspension.
E : 21	Edrisal.
E : 22	Euvalerol Elixir B.
E : 23	Euvalerol M.
L : 10	Lutoform.
N : 26	Natisedine.
N : 27	Neriol.
O : 6	Oestroform Aqueous.
P : 56	Procillin Fortified Syringe.
P : 57	Pernexin.
P : 58	Pheniodol Meal—Boots.
S : 20	Scoline.
S : 21	Strophosid.
T : 21	Tapazole.

The fifteen cards to be issued shortly for the month of March will contain references to the following products:—

Announcing-

A NEW PEPTIC ULCER THERAPY

with special indications

PHOSPHALJEL

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

Phosphaljel is a colloidal suspension containing four per cent. aluminum phosphate which effectively reduces the acidity of five times its own volume of average gastric juice. It is recommended for the treatment of peptic ulcer, particularly of the post-operative marginal type.

Aluminum Phosphate Gel (Wyeth's)



Phosphaljel, Wyeth's
Aluminum Phosphate
Gel, possesses
antacid, astringent and
demulcent properties
analogous to those
of aluminum hydroxide
gel. It has been found to
be effective in the
treatment of gastrojejunal
ulcer which has been
described as the
type most difficult to
treat satisfactorily.
Phosphaljel is supplied in
12-fluid ounce bottles.

SPECIAL INDICATIONS. Phosphaljel is effective in gastrojejunal ulcer and other cases of peptic ulcer associated with a relative or absolute deficiency of pancreatic juice, diarrhoea or a low phosphorus diet.

Wyeth

(Registered Trade Mark)

WYETH INCORPORATED (Incorporated in U.S.A.) 44 Bridge Street, Sydney

PHIM52

T 27/85

*Yours
for Years*

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The Perfect Gift For All Occasions

OBTAIENABLE FROM ALL LEADING WHOLESALERS

There were over 74,000
Marriages in Australia
last year

DID YOU GET YOUR
SHARE OF PROFITS?

Key No. **Product.**

A : 32	Asiryl.
A : 33	Aureomycin Spersoids.
A : 34	Aureomycin Troches.
C : 36	Chronalgicin.
D : 29	Drinamyl.
K : 5	Kappaxan.
L : 11	Leucarsone.
M : 22	Methedrine.
N : 28	Nidoxital.
P : 59	Pregnenolone (B.D.H.).
P : 60	Pernaemon Forte.
P : 61	Pernaemon Crudum.
S : 22	Syncurine.
T : 22	Testaform.
W : 2	Wychol.

Subscriptions (£3/3/-) to the P.D. Card Service may be commenced at any time while stocks last. Orders, accompanied by cheques, should be addressed to: The Manager, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," 360 Swanston street, Melbourne.

P.A.T.A. PRICES.**P.A.T.A. of N.S.W.**

Notified 7/3/52—

General Section: Alterations.

Clinton-Williams Pty. Ltd.

Size.	Retail.	Wholesale.
3/-	Buckley's Canadiol Mixture	27/- doz.
3/-	Buckley's Kiddi-Koff, Children's Cough Syrup	27/- "
3/-	Buckley's Wintrol Rub	27/- "
4/6	Phosphorated Iron	40/6 "
	H. F. Harvey Pty. Ltd.	
5 oz.	4/- La-Fee Bay Rum Shampoo	24/- "
5 oz.	5/6 La-Fee Beauty Milk	"
3½ oz.	2/5 La-Fee Shaving Cream	18/- "
4 oz.	3/- Vitasheen	"
	Menley & James (Col.) Ltd.	
1 oz.	2/9 Iodex	24/- "
1 oz.	2/9 Iodex with Methyl Salicylate	24/- "

Chemists' Section: Alterations.

Amada Pty. Ltd.

Tube	2/10	Amada Protective Hand Cream
Jar	4/4	Amada Protective Hand Cream

Notified 20/3/52—

Additions: General Section:**General Section: Additions.**

Size.	Retail.	Wholesale.
	Milton Antiseptic (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	
5/6	Milton Nasal & Throat Sprayer	46/- doz.

Chemists' Section: Additions.

Raymond Mullis Pty. Ltd.

3 oz.	6/9 Vevs	54/- "
	Reckitt & Colman (Australia) Ltd.	
3 oz.	4/6 Dettol Obstetric Cream	39/1 "
	3 doz. lots	38/7 "
	6 doz. lots	38/1 "

100's	11/- Disprin Tablets	88/- "
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General Section: Alterations.

British Medical Laboratories Pty. Ltd.

1 lb.	3/6 Pressor Salt	31/6 "
	H. L. Bussell & Co. Pty. Ltd.	
Large	3/9 Vitox	33/- "
	F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd.	

Faulding's Special Clinic Emulsion

42/- "

3 doz. lots 40/- "

38/- "

No. 2	4/9 Magnoplasm, 5½ oz.	38/- "
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		Hillcastle Pty. Ltd.
Small	8/2	Inecto Hair Dye 48/3 doz.
	2/9	Tiger Salve 24/9 "
Trial	2/9	World Agencies Pty. Ltd.
Large	8/4	Enzode Tablets
		Enzode Tablets

Chemists' Section: Alterations.

H. L. Bussell & Co. Pty. Ltd.

1 lb.	3/9	Bussell's Farinase 33/- "
		Polson Powder Coy.
No. 1	3/6	Polson Powder 28/- "
No. 2	5/9	Polson Powder 46/- "
No. 3	9/9	Polson Powder 78/- "

Student Activities

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL PUBLICITY OFFICER.**February.**

I have already reported the success of Congress held at Castlereagh, N.S.W., in the Students' Section last month. It will be many weeks before all of the ideas expressed at Congress can be acted upon, but I would, however, like to report now on some of the business discussed.

Considerable attention was given by Council to the "Text-book Concession Scheme." This scheme is of obvious advantage to pharmacy students, as it will enable them to buy their necessary text-books at a considerably lower rate, such lower rate being due to direct buying from the United Kingdom. This service is of great value in the States where the Societies do not operate a similar scheme for the benefit of the students. Forms are being printed listing available books and their respective prices. These will shortly be distributed to the students. It is hoped that we will be able to bulk buy text-books immediately, thereby beating any rising prices undoubtedly just around the corner due to the increasing price of paper, etc.

The subject of N.U.P.S.A. finance was discussed many times, especially after consideration of the Honorary Treasurer's Report and the President's Opening Address. A proposed budget for 1952 was also submitted to Council, and it is obvious after a survey of these articles that the poor financial status of the National Union of Pharmacy Students is, in effect, stifling its activities and even its survival. Action will be taken by N.U.P.S.A. throughout the year to improve its financial position.

I should like to bring to the notice of pharmaceutical chemists generally that N.U.P.S.A. maintains overseas representatives, and the service of these representatives is always freely available to pharmaceutical chemists and pharmacy students. Those who have questions on overseas pharmaceutical matters or those who may be travelling overseas will find these representatives of great assistance to them.

Mr. L. Cashen (one of last year's overseas representatives) reported to Council that he felt he could give much valuable help on the multitude of "those little things" which, if properly attended to, make a trip abroad even more pleasurable. I have, therefore, listed below some of these helpful suggestions for the benefit of future travellers.

Here, then, is a summary of some points from Mr. Cashen's report:

Re Letters of Introduction.—Travellers should try to obtain as many of these as possible, both from phar-

maceutical firms and private people. With such a letter one is able to go to many places, and more particularly with it one is often drawn to some odd corner of England that one would never think of seeing as an ordinary tourist. Carry with you whatever references you possess, and when you are applying for a job in England, show them to the prospective employer, who will be agreeably surprised at the standard of the Australians.

Re Jobs.—I will refer you later to Messrs. V. Gilbert and L. Rudd (present overseas representatives), who are both in London. They will be able to give you the latest information on jobs, wages and procedure for registration. They will also be able to put you in touch with many Australians who will supply valuable information on all topics of interest to the tourist and worker.

Re Banking.—The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. and the Bank of N.S.W. supply travel attention. When you are seeking visas, currency, accommodation, or anything at all, it is of the utmost advantage to have a bank do these things for you. This is particularly so in the case of chemists, who in the main are working in diverse parts of the country, and cannot afford the time to go from one end of London to another in order to pick up plane tickets, etc. It would appear that the transfer of money from Australia to London is a relatively simple process.

Re Baggage.—One should travel as lightly as possible. Wire coat hangers are suggested. Cabin trunks keep suits in nice order, but are so heavy to move about that their use is opposed. A 26-in. suitcase seems to be an ideal size for travelling. Leather, although heavier, stands up to more rough handling.

Re Clothes.—Choose suits, etc., with plenty of room in the seams. It is usual to put on weigh abroad, and small seams could be a problem. Try not to overpack. For example, five pullovers are not needed; a couple are quite sufficient. Most clothes are no dearer in England, and were in fact even cheaper in October, 1951. However, it would appear that the quality is not as good as in Australia.

Re Food.—Perhaps this is the greatest worry besetting the traveller. One thing is certain: I am assured that you will not starve in England. Visitors are able to get a fair proportion of meat, sugar and tea. It is a good idea to take the following goods with you: Tinned meat, a little fat, Australian jam, crystallised fruit and tinned food (if you fancy it) such as lobster and crab. The fat is useful as a gift if one goes visiting. Cigarettes are available on the ship. English chocolate is not as delightful as our own. It is a good idea, therefore, to seal some of our chocolate in a tin and take it with you.

Continental Travel.—There are many efficient travel agencies in England, and there will supply you with all the necessary information.

The above is by no means a complete list, and more information on the subject of overseas travel will be given later.

March Notes.

With the commencement in some States of the University Year, the Constituent Organisations of the National Union of Pharmaceutical Students of Australia are beginning their annual activities.

The Queensland Pharmaceutical Students' Society held its annual general meeting, and our congratulations go to the newly-elected committee.

This meeting, however, was not the first Queensland function for this year. February 16 saw very good attendance of students at the first of many dances arranged for 1952. Both present and past students attended, and it is indeed fine to note that when that much-prized Final-Year pass is attained, the successful diploma winners, on being released from their pharmaceutical studies at university or college, do not forget their student associations. But then, why should they

forget the organisations which have, during those years of study, guarded the interests and well-being of student members, to say nothing of organising meetings, dances and talks of so much interest? Pharmaceutical societies realise the value of student associations, for it is true that members later become loyal supporters of societies when they qualify.

Queensland students also had an opportunity of hearing an address on "the newer ethicals and their application" given by Dr. O. Hirschfeld. Reference was made to A.C.T.H. and Cortisone.

A meeting held on March 7 brought forth much interesting discussion on the raising of entrance standard to the college to that of Matriculation requirements. I believe a meeting for further discussion of this subject has been arranged for a later date in March. A cricket match is to be held between the students of different years, and the competition, I hear, will be keen.

Good scoring, Queensland students! Your early attack on the "student activity stumps" shows that you already have your eyes on the ball.

Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association and Adelaide University Pharmacy Students' Association also report that arrangements for forthcoming functions are well under way.

March 26 was a night of gaiety for Victorian students when their Annual Commencement Ball was held, while newly-enrolled South Australian students will attend a "Freshers Welcome" early in April.

For some time now the Victorian Student Association has been planning the publication of a regular newsletter, and now I am informed that Victoria will publish, as does the South Australian Association, a monthly edition. These newsletters are a great help to the various student associations, as with pharmacy students so scattered they are a convenient way for students to learn of association activities. They also form a basis for the exchange of ideas between the various State organisations. It is obvious, therefore, that all students are drawn into the activities of their respective associations, and this free exchange of ideas helps the National Union with its work.

It has been decided to publish the national magazine again this year, and we should like to include in this publication articles written by pharmacy students. Will all interested students bear this fact in mind and think seriously of submitting articles of national pharmaceutical interest. Remember this is **your** magazine, and its success depends upon you.

Finally, in answer to a request for my address, you will find it published below:

Dale Weedman, 72 Stanley street, Erindale, S.A.

GREATER PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED TODAY

The fact that the pharmacist no longer compounds as many prescriptions is not a cause for his losing faith in his profession. He is dispensing more potent, more effective, more useful preparations today than ever before. He is not a mere purveyor of package goods, but rather a person with an extensive knowledge of the nature of his prescription products; one who can discuss them intelligently with the physician, and who has a thorough understanding of their action and uses. Thus his education and training must cover a vast scope of newer medicaments undreamed of in past years, and he must remain constantly alert to the many new and important medicinal agents which are being developed at an ever-increasing rate. He compounds fewer mixtures, but this merely means a reduction in the time devoted to purely manipulative activities, and the fact remains that he is filling more prescriptions than ever, and dealing with preparations requiring greater professional knowledge than those of earlier days.—*Drug and Cosmetic Industry*.



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British Medical Laboratories Pty. Limited

87-91 CLARENCE STREET, SYDNEY

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales

Visit to Grafton and South Grafton

On February 29 Mr. K. A. Cartwright (President, Pharmaceutical Society), in company with Mr. E. G. Hall (Vice-President), Professor Thorp and the Secretary, visited Grafton and South Grafton to confer with pharmacists from the north-eastern corner of the State of N.S.W.

At 7.15 p.m. the visitors were tendered a civic reception at the Town Hall by Alderman J. I. Moorhead, Deputy Mayor of the City of Grafton.

Address of Welcome by the Deputy-Mayor.

Alderman Moorhead said it was his pleasure to welcome to Grafton four distinguished guests — Mr. K. A. Cartwright, Professor Roland H. Thorp, Mr. E. G. Hall and Mr. A. E. Conolly—who were visiting the City of Grafton to address a Conference of pharmacists, who would travel from as far as the Queensland border.

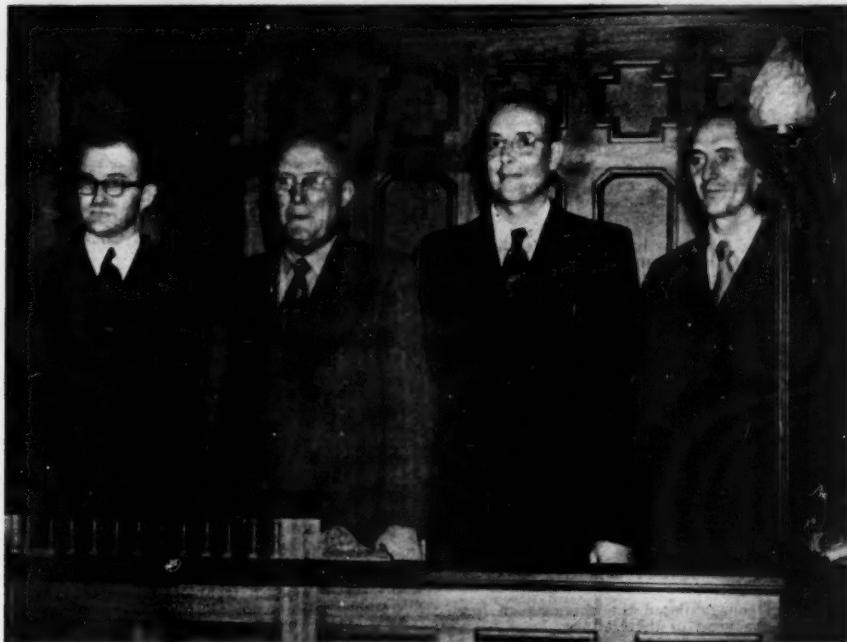
They were visiting a district where the prestige of the pharmacists was as high as it could possibly be. The chemists contributed skilfully in the working of the free medicine scheme. The people were wholly satisfied with the men which the present scheme of

training had produced, but if the State approved additional training they would be happy to assist its extension to increase the standard, already high as the chemists of Grafton and district had proved.

The Deputy Mayor said he was proud of Grafton as a centre for conferences. He was happy to know of the conference on Sunday and knew it would not fall below expectations. He trusted the four visitors would enjoy their stay in Grafton—would enjoy the unsurpassed attractions which abounded on the Clarence River.

He had much pleasure in officially welcoming them on behalf of the Mayor, who was unavoidably absent in Sydney.

CIVIC RECEPTION.



On the dais. (Left to right) The Deputy Mayor, Alderman J. I. Moorhead; Mr. K. A. Cartwright, President Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.; Professor R. H. Thorp; Mr. E. G. Hall, Vice-President Pharmaceutical Society.



After the formal welcome. (Front row, l. to r.) Mr. Douglas Ada, Mr. A. E. Conolly, Professor Thorp, Alderman J. I. Moorhead, Mr. K. A. Cartwright, Mr. E. G. Hall.

The Deputy Mayor then called on the Mayor of South Grafton, Alderman W. E. Crisp, to support the address of welcome.

Alderman Crisp said he was happy to have the opportunity of assisting the Deputy Mayor of Grafton. He was glad to know the Conference would be held on "our side of the river" (South Grafton).

It was the first occasion in his 23 years of office he had had the pleasure of extending a welcome to a Professor of Pharmacology.

From the short history in the "Daily Examiner" that morning he knew the four visitors were men of note—men who conferred benefit on the community.

Mr. Hall was Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society. He was also President of the St. George Spastic School, for which he was instrumental in raising over £25,000. This was very important work indeed, and it was due to such public-spirited men as Mr. Hall that improvement resulted in the treatment and condition of spastic children. He was to be highly commended for the great work upon which he was engaged.

Mr. Conolly was administrator of a very important organisation.

Alderman Crisp congratulated the chemists on having such men at the head of their affairs.

He was proud of the chemists of South Grafton; men of high standing in the town. As Mayor he was proud of them.

When the visitors crossed the Clarence to attend the Conference, they would be crossing one of the finest

rivers in Australia. He had great hopes for work on the river, and looked forward to the time when the port would be one of the busiest in the world.

Alderman Moorhead then called on Mr. J. C. Lane, President of the Grafton and District Pharmacists' Association.

Mr. Lane said he felt honoured, as President of the Chemists' Association, to support the Deputy Mayor's welcome. Alderman Moorhead had spoken most appropriately in welcoming the distinguished visitors.

With the University so far away, he greatly appreciated the interest and efforts of the Pharmaceutical Society and its President, Mr. Cartwright, in bringing along Professor Thorp—a man of the younger generation with radical ideas on pharmaceutical education. Education had to progress, and the subject would be discussed at the Conference.

Mr. Lane said we now had the free medicine scheme, introduced by our beloved Minister, Sir Earle Page, and which was making great progress with the full co-operation of the pharmacists.

The pharmacists were doing their very best—their duty; and the Pharmaceutical Society was helping to maintain standards of efficiency by keeping them abreast of modern technical advances.

Pharmacists from all over the north-eastern corner of the State would converge on South Grafton on Sunday, and he hoped the whole district would profit from their discussions. (Applause.)

The Deputy Mayor asked Mr. Cartwright to respond. Mr. Cartwright said he felt keen pleasure in respond-



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co-operation of
the patient in
the treatment
of oxyuriasis*

DIPHENAN B.D.H.

The successful treatment of threadworms demands the willing co-operation of the patient with the doctor. The particular characteristics of tablets of Diphenan B.D.H. encourage maximum adherence to prescribed routine. They are odourless, colourless, tasteless and safe even for babies.

Tablets containing 0.5 grammes
in bottles of 20, 100 and 500

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES (AUSTRALIA, PTY.) LTD. 250 PITT STREET, SYDNEY
LONDON • TORONTO • BOMBAY • JOHANNESBURG • AUCKLAND

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50% PROFIT on cost!

Yes! When you buy 3 dozen No. 1 size VINCENT'S A.P.C. you get 50% profit on cost! With a profit margin like that VINCENT'S is certainly a line it pays you to support!

QUICK TURNOVER!

The big, steady demand for VINCENT'S turns over yr'ir stock at a fast, profitable rate! Get behind VINCENT'S! Display it and cash in on the vigorous advertising! Reap the extra profit!

CONTINUOUS ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN!

Here is the complete advertising and merchandising programme to bring business to you!

- Strikingly effective advertisements in full colour, monogravure and black and white!
- Frequent announcements over more than fifty (50) radio stations!
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- Colourful point-of-sale display material.

VINCENT'S complete advertising and merchandising programme is worthy of your support! Display VINCENT'S and take advantage of this complete advertising programme!

SELL VINCENT'S WITH CONFIDENCE!

ing to the warm words of welcome. Fifteen years ago he had visited the district and had been struck with the great beauty of tree-lined streets. The civic administration of the area was being well conducted. The north-eastern corner of N.S.W. was the most prolific region in Australia.

The Society had as one of its ideals the extension of scientific knowledge, and was happy to visit country districts to meet its members and discuss with them the professional aspects of their calling.

Speaking as a private pharmacist, the medicine scheme introduced by Sir Earle Page had been of great benefit to the community, making available to the many, life-saving and disease-preventing drugs.

Regarding improvements in educational standards, Professor Thorp might like to deal with this matter.

The Deputy Mayor asked Professor Thorp to speak in support.

Professor Thorp said he should like to support Mr. Cartwright in thanking the Deputy Mayor for his welcome.

He agreed that the pharmacist was very respected in the community, and would like to see this high regard continue. There were so many many new

drugs now coming into use that the old course of training was inadequate. The pharmacist was a professional man, not an ordinary shopkeeper—and as a professional man he must keep abreast of the times and thoroughly comprehend modern developments affecting his profession.

The new educational scheme in N.S.W. was not likely to come into effect very quickly; there were practical difficulties to overcome. The Pharmacy Board in the University was the largest school in Australia, indeed, in the British Commonwealth, with some 400 students. The transition period would therefore occupy some time.

Professor Thorp continued that some might say his ideas were radical, but he was only trying to emulate Great Britain in introducing improved standards in education. It was not proposed to slavishly copy the format and design from overseas, but to adapt the best practice to Australian conditions.

No pharmacy school in Australia had facilities for research. We must be able to contribute to the sum of knowledge ourselves and not always rely on overseas.

"Thank you for your kind welcome," he concluded.

Alderman Moorehead thanked the large audience for attending, and the assemblage then dispersed.



Conference group: Seated (l. to r.) Messrs. A. R. W. Forsyth, Miss P. Smith, H. Ayres, L. R. Thomas, E. G. Hall, K. A. Cartwright, J. C. Lane, Professor Thorp, A. E. Conolly, Miss N. I. Robinson, J. Grover.

Standing: J. D. Ada, A. J. Popham, H. B. Frith, F. Bailey, Ross Lane, K. Grover, W. E. Steffensen, J. T. H. McDonald, J. T. Gorry, M. Osborne, N. Ennis, W. J. Lockett, J. L. Scully, R. N. Cutler, G. R. Stephens, B. Chataway.

REPORT OF MEETING OF GRAFTON AND DISTRICT PHARMACISTS ASSOCIATION, HELD AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, SOUTH GRAFTON, ON MARCH 2, 1952, AT 10.30 a.m.

Present.—Mr. J. C. Lane (President); Miss P. Smith, Coff's Harbour; Miss N. I. Robinson, Grafton Hospital; Messrs. A. R. W. Forsyth, Coff's Harbour; J. T. H. McDonald, Casino; R. C. Grover, Coff's Harbour Jetty; A. G. Ayers, South Grafton; J. D. Ada, Grafton; J. L. Scully, Casino; J. R. Lane, South Grafton; F. C. Bailey, Grafton; J. T. Gorry, Grafton; W. Lockett, Casino; J. B. Chataway, Grafton; R. N. Cutler, Grafton; R. H. Grover, Coff's Harbour; W. E. Steffensen, Grafton; L. R. Thomas, South Grafton; G. R. Stephens, Bangalow; M. Osborne, Lismore; N. Ennis, Lismore; H. B. Frith, Lismore; W. J. Haddon, Sawtell.

Visitors.—Mr. K. A. Cartwright, Professor R. H. Thorp, Mr. E. G. Hall and Mr. A. E. Connolly.

Apologies.—Messrs. F. W. Johnson, Casino; and P. H. Outridge, Murwillumbah; Mrs. L. Brownfield, Bonalbo.

Opening the meeting the President of the Grafton and District Pharmacists' Association, Mr. Lane, said it was a great privilege to welcome Mr. Cartwright, Professor Thorp, Mr. Hall and Mr. Connolly. He extended to all present a genuine and sincere welcome.



At luncheon. (From left): Miss P. Smith, Miss N. I. Robinson, Messrs. R. N. Cutler, W. E. Steffensen, J. T. H. McDonald, H. B. Frith, J. D. Ada, A. E. Connolly, K. A. Cartwright, J. C. Lane, Professor Thorp, E. G. Hall, W. Lockett, J. L. Scully, N. Ennis, M. Osborne, J. T. Gorry, B. Chataway, R. C. Grover, G. R. Stephens, A. R. W. Forsyth.

He then asked Mr. Cartwright to address the Conference.

Mr. Cartwright said he and his colleagues were delighted to come along. The Society tried to contact personally its country members as frequently as possible. However, this was the first visit to Grafton, South Grafton and district. The splendid attendance showed the interest in Society affairs and pharmacy generally. The Society supported an improved course of training for pharmacy students, and also stood for high ethical conduct in all circumstances.

The membership of the Society now stood at over 2000, which indicated the interest shown by members in the professional side of their calling.

The Society had a Science Group which met regularly once per month. Country members should send along any problems in dispensing for examination by the Science Group.

Mr. Cartwright then called on Professor Thorp.

Professor Thorp said that during the morning he would speak on pharmaceutical education, and in the afternoon would deal with the assessment of new drugs—clinical trials; also the quantitative aspect in assessing new drugs.

Improved pharmaceutical education had been one of the main objectives of the Society for some time. Members of the Society were not necessarily unanimously behind this move because they did not quite appreciate the situation.

What was the future of the pharmacist? Some sadly said his days were numbered. This was not so, but a great change was coming. With the advent of the newer drugs, old processes were decreasing, and many felt some concern.

The status of pharmacy was not as high in Australia as it should be. "Plant a Jacaranda tree now, and in a few years you will be proud of it."

The future pharmacist would be adviser to the medical profession. The doctor did not have time to absorb information relating to the newer drugs—the newer remedies completely escaped him. The future of the pharmacist would be very largely the professional man advising doctors about treatments.

GUIDE TO NEW PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES

Our aim in presenting these references is to give a summary in regard to each product, rather than all the information available in the manufacturers' literature. Their mention in these columns does not imply editorial recommendation. Prices are no longer quoted because of frequent fluctuations.

COLCHICINE SALICYLATE Viraxatabs

Supplier: VIRAX ETHICALS PTY. LTD., Melbourne.
Composition: Each tablet contains colchicine salicylate gr. 1/120.
Indications: Gout and gouty arthritis.
Dosage: One tablet hourly for six or eight doses, for acute attacks; one tablet twice daily for maintenance.
Pack: Bottles of 100 tablets.

MENSTROGEN

Supplier: ORGANON LABORATORIES LIMITED, London.
Composition: Tablets containing ethynodiol 0.01 mg. and ethisterone 10 mg.
Indications: Secondary amenorrhoea.
Dosage: Four tablets daily for five days. Menstruation under this treatment may be expected to follow in four to six days. Certain cases of habitual abortion also respond to this treatment.
Pack: Tablets, 20; 60; 250.

WYDASE

Supplier: P.B.A. Item 185.
Composition: HYETH INC., Sydney.
Hyaluronidase, an enzyme prepared from bull testes, is a stable freeze dried powder and is now regarded as the "spreading factor" of Duran-Reynals and Maclean. It hydrolyses hyaluronic acid, thereby promoting diffusion in the tissues.
Hypodermoclysis, subcutaneous urography, local anaesthesia in general and specialised surgery.
Hypodermoclysis: Dissolve contents of 1 vial (150 TR Units) in 1 cc. of normal saline solution and inject this into rubber tubing close to the needle at the start of hypodermoclysis. Alternatively the Wydase solution may be injected into the skin prior to hypodermoclysis. This will facilitate the absorption of upwards of 1000 cc. of therapeutic solution.
For regional nerve block or infiltration anaesthesia the Wydase solution is added to the anaesthetic solution before administration. Add 150 TRU of Wydase solution and 0.5 cc. of epinephrine solution 1:1000 to 25 cc. of anaesthetic solution (or proportionate amounts). This mixture may be injected subcutaneously, intramuscularly or intracutaneously.
For local anaesthesia in eye operations: To each cc. of anaesthetic solution containing procaine HCl 2%, potassium sulfate 0.4%, and epinephrine 1:200,000 to 1:20,000 (depending on the purpose of the injection), add 6 TRU Wydase (150 TRU Wydase to 25 cc. of the anaesthetic solution).
Vials of 150 TR Units.

NEURALGINE

Supplier: ANGLO-SWISS DRUG COMPANY, Sydney.
Composition: Tablets containing trimethyl-dioxychinopyurin (oxyquinoline)—a molecular compound of hydroxyquinine and caffeine 0.15 Gm., phenacetin 0.15 Gm., phenazone 0.15 Gm., magnes. ox. 0.10 Gm. and vitamin B₁ 5 mg.
Indications: Analgesic in neuralgia, headache, migraine, dysmenorrhoea, etc.
Dosage: In neuralgia, headache, etc., one tablet when pain occurs; repeat if necessary.
In dysmenorrhoea, one tablet three times a day, for 3-4 days.
In colds, influenza, one tablet at night (in combination with established treatment).
The tablets are best crushed and taken in water before meals.
Pack: Vials of 12 tablets, bottles of 50.

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Iodised Throat

Penicillin Lozenges

Bronchitis Mixture

Nasal Drops

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Victoria: B. J. Goodman, c/o. Doward & Co., 326 Flinders Lane, Melbourne.

Western Australia: Geoff. Martin & Son, 64 Pier Street, Perth.

Queensland: S. H. Stewart, Hamilton Street, Brighton, Sandgate, Brisbane.

Tasmania: H. T. Grounds, 4 Victoria Street, Hobart.

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GUIDE TO NEW PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES (Continued)

BISANTOL

Supplier: MAY & BAKER (Australia) PTY. LTD.
 Composition: Injection of Bismuth Salicylate, B.P.
 Indications: Syphilis, yaws, etc.
 Dosage: Series of ten to twelve injections of 2 cc. once weekly intramuscularly.
 Pack: Multi-dose containers of 50 cc.

HEPATEX-T

Supplier: P.B.A. Item No. 14
 Composition: EVANS MEDICAL SUPPLIES LTD.
 Indications: A non-toxic proteolysed extract of liver containing Vitamin B₁₂ to a minimal content of 2 microgrammes per ml.
 Nutritional anaemias, sprue, and pernicious anaemia of pregnancy.
 Dosage: 2 ml. by intramuscular injection every other day.
 Pack: 2 ml. ampoules, boxes of 6 and 25. Rubercapped bottles of 10 ml.

RHINAMID

Supplier: BAILLY LTD, London.
 Composition: An aqueous isotonic solution containing sulphanilamide 0.4 per cent., ephedrine hyd. 1 per cent., p-aminobenzoyl-di-butyl-amino-propanol 0.026 per cent.
 Indications: Oto-rhino-pharyngeal infections including rhinitis, sinusitis and coryza.
 Directions: Apply by instillation of drops or by atomisation.
 Pack: 1 oz. dropper bottles.

KHELLIN

Supplier: ANDREW'S LABORATORIES, Sydney.
 Composition: Tablets (enteric-coated) containing 50 mg. pure crystalline dimethoxy-methyl-furano chromone.
 Indications: Antispasmodic in angina pectoris, bronchial asthma, whooping cough, etc.
 Dosage: Average oral dose is 100-300 mg. daily, and after desired effect is obtained the dosage may be decreased to 50-100 mg. maintenance level.
 Pack: Tablets (50 mg.), bottles of 50.
 Notes: Khellin is a glucoside derived from the plant "Ammi visnaga" (Khella) indigenous to the Eastern Mediterranean countries.

'ESTIGYN' Elixir

Supplier: THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES (Australia) PTY. LTD., Sydney.
 Composition: Flavoured elixir containing 0.02 mg. Ethinyl Oestradiol in each teaspoonful. The elixir is compatible with phenobarbitone sodium or bromides.
 Indications: For all oestrogenic deficiencies, particularly the menopause.
 Dosage: Hypo-ovarianism: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 teaspoonfuls three times daily, rhythmically.
 Menopausal Disorders: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 teaspoonfuls three times daily initially. Dosage may then be reduced gradually according to the patient's need.
 Pack: Bottles of 4 fl. oz.; 40 fl. oz.

BROMO-VALERIAN ELIXIR (Evans)

Supplier: EVANS MEDICAL SUPPLIES LTD., Liverpool.
 Composition: Elixir containing odourless valerian with bromides, 10 gr., and chloral hydrate 10 gr. per fluid ounce.
 Indications: A suitable alternative to the opiates and barbiturates.
 Dosage: Insomnia, hysteria, mental restlessness, menopause, depressions, melancholia, etc.
 Pack: Sedative: One tablespoonful in water two or three times a day.
 Hypnotic: One or two tablespoonfuls in water at night, one hour before retiring.
 Bottles of 8 fl. oz.; 40 fl. oz.

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 Street, Hobart 3511.

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 90-92 Eagle Street, BO 677.

Education was an investment which always paid. "Have no qualms about it," he said. The status of pharmacy in Australia was behind other countries. The medicos and the pharmacists must become colleagues at the University. A college of pharmacy would be a bad thing.

In N.S.W. we would have entrance at Matriculation standard and then a University Course and should be able to provide a lead in pharmaceutical education. The present course was unsatisfactory as the student attended for a short time only, and an effort had to be made to compress a three years' course into two years part time. Secondly, the student recognised there was an element of luck in where he was apprenticed. Some masters were not adept at teaching. At present there were 450 students in the Pharmacy School, and the teachers were unable to do the right thing. In Great Britain there were 90 students at the College of Pharmacy with 30 on the teaching staff. A grant of £25,000 p.a. was received from the Government.

With a change in the education system there would be a change in the way in which the apprentice came to the shop. Some were worried by the ridiculous idea, which seemed atypical, that the newly trained pharmacist would know more than the senior man, and provoke trouble when he came to the shop. It should be "nothing but the best for my son."

Under the new proposals, the first year at the University would be a non-specialist year; a year in which basic science would be taught. Any man taking up a scientific career must have a good scientific background. Then two years full time course, to be followed by one year of commercial training in an approved pharmacy.

The impression must not be received that all train-

ing was for the shop only; there must be pharmaceutical ambassadors; some 5 per cent. who would obtain their M.Sc. or proceed to a Doctorate of Philosophy in Pharmacy. Those 5 per cent. were not in demand at the moment, but the firms would increasingly need high-level men. In the Government service the pick of the pharmacists should be there to administer the pharmaceutical schemes. The Government had suggested a course in line with Great Britain.

Research was important; our young men and women must learn the rationale of research.

Accreditation of Products.

The "ethical" standard of various preparations had been the subject of comment. The pharmacist had a duty to the public to eliminate nostrums; to educate the public.

A system of accreditation for products was a matter for the Society or the P.A.A.N.Z. The bad products would not receive a seal of approval. A lot of "junk" was advertised in the newspapers here.

The Chairman, Mr. Lane, said it was the most revolutionary, broad and modern address he had listened to. He invited questions.

Mr. Forsyth (Coff's Harbour) said he felt that if the chemist should become an adviser to the doctor, the whole structure of pharmacy must be altered; the Guild pricing structures must be adjusted to an adequate figure. An approach must also be made to the Government for increased remuneration. The business side of pharmacy had also an important problem to face up to—the Guild must be kept in view. The public must be prepared to pay more for the services



Tablet machine for Pharmacy Department. Mr. J. C. Lane (at left), Vice-President Far North Coast Zone and President Grafton District Pharmacists' Association, presents a cheque to Professor Thorp, on behalf of the Zone, for the purchase of a tablet machine for the Pharmacy Department, University of Sydney.

of these super-pharmacists. Mr. Forsyth said as a business pharmacist he felt he must express those views.

Professor Thorp said he agreed changes would have to come slowly. Funds would be needed to put the new course into operation. It had been suggested that the roll-fee be increased to £3 per year; £4 to be used for pharmaceutical education.

Mr. Frith: "What about when the fourth-year man hits the pharmacy; he would be bumptious perhaps; he would be out in the cold world up against merchandisers. However, after three years at the University his brain should be receptive and very malleable. One year in the pharmacy should leave more impression than three years now. Economics during the course should help. Neon signs would go on, and in 20 years there might be a bio-chemist."

Mr. Stephen said he recollects a card with the phrase, "The chemist is the only man required to have common sense." It was not easy to have complete liaison with the doctor. He would be pleased to have a third-year man to keep him up to date.

Mr. Hall said there were other angles from the point of view of the practising pharmacist. The new course was absolutely necessary. Medicos were coming to the pharmacist increasingly asking "what is this new stuff." Last year there had been a lot of bandying about in regard to education.

In correcting papers from the first-year apprentices' examination, he had been amazed at the rubbish displayed in answers. Of the students 70 per cent. did not know how to make a maceration. Apprentices were treated as glorified shop boys and messengers.

Regarding the fourth year there would be no worries about that; the man could spend the whole of the 12 months learning what the Guild is.

Mr. McDonald said the fourth year business would level itself out. The trainee would not take up pharmacy if he was not prepared to face up to what the fourth year would entail. Professor Thorp was a light in the pharmaceutical atmosphere — he had "everything."

Mr. McDonald said he supported the £5 roll fee.



Post-Prandial Colloquy. President Cartwright and President Lane photographed at "Girraween" against a background of Grafton trees.

Mr. Forsyth said apropos the fourth year question, he felt he had a responsibility to make pharmacy a better calling. He would (a) welcome a fourth year man to keep him abreast of modern developments; (b) support the production of courses to bring the old "Dog Act" men up to standard; (c) propose a course to acquaint fourth year men of the pitfalls in business.

Pseudo-practical experience should be given at the University in "not too model" a dispensary. He would like to see a show of hands on the three-year course.

Mr. Cartwright said before a show of hands he would like to say the Society Council was behind the scheme.

It was unanimously resolved:

"That this meeting support a full three year course at the University followed by a fourth year in the pharmacy."

At this point the Conference adjourned for lunch, which was served in delightful fashion at "Girraween."

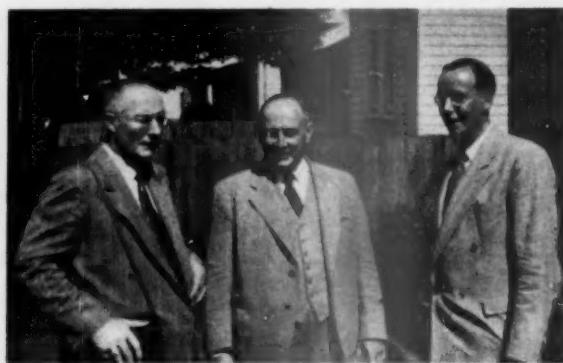
At Luncheon: The Loyal Toast was honoured. Mr. Lane said that since the Lismore meeting Mr. Murray Osborne had lost his wife and his mother. Those assembled stood in silence the while.

The Chairman asked Mr. A. R. W. Forsyth to propose the toast to the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.

Mr. Forsyth said he had never enjoyed this privilege before. Every chemist felt allegiance to the Society, which was stimulated each month by the arrival of the "A.J.P."

The men in official pharmacy worked hard. He knew personally of the hard work of Mr. Bert Cutler, and the work of Mr. Cartwright. The idea of the three years' course had taken years of planning.

Responding, Mr. Cartwright said it was no sinecure to be in office in organised pharmacy these days. He would tell the Society Council at their next meeting of the proceedings at Grafton. The Civic Reception was greatly appreciated—it showed the standing the pharmacist had in the city, and that the part he played was appreciated to the full extent of the community. (Applause.)



Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Lane, Professor Thorp.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

During the afternoon Professor Thorp gave an outline of some of the difficulties encountered in clinical trials and the assessment of new drugs.

Mr. Lane conveyed a vote of thanks to Professor Thorp for his thought-provoking address.

General Discussion.

Mr. Stephens said: "Mag trisil 8 oz.—one drachm p.d.s. t.c.—did the doctor mean one drachm or a tea-



Far-Northern Foursome: Messrs. H. Frith, N. Ennis, M. Osborne (Lismore) and G. R. Stephens (Bangalow).

spoonful?" The dosages with plastic measures were inaccurate.

Professor Thorp said the dosage in this case was not critical.

Mr. Thomas said he cut down an ointment box and made a measure.

Mr. Steffensen said with the variation in Mag trisil, the patient wondered which chemist was right.

Mr. Cartwright said the variation in Mag trisil could be overcome by mixing the light and heavy variants to form a standard.

The meeting agreed that drugs should be standardised as to colour and physical properties.

Increase in Pharmacy Board Roll Fee.

Discussion then took place on the suggestion that the annual roll fee should be increased to £5, with the sum of £4 earmarked for pharmaceutical education. The new educational set-up could not commence to function without finance.

It was finally unanimously resolved:—

"That it be intimated to the Society Council that this Conference assembled is prepared to support an increase in the roll fee to £5 per annum, provided the sum of £4 per registered pharmacist per annum is used specifically for pharmaceutical education."

Mr. Lane then thanked all for attending on behalf of the local association, remarking they did so out of love of their profession and as an earnest of its integrity.

Mr. Cartwright: "On behalf of my colleagues here today and the Society Council—thank you."

The meeting terminated at 4.45 p.m.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Pharmacists Fly in for Conference.

The Trans-Oceanic flying boat will bring a galaxy of pharmaceutical "stars" to Grafton today, where they will be accorded a civic welcome before settling down to business with their hosts, the local Association of Chemists.

Distinguished scholar and academician, Professor Roland H. Thorp, was the first appointed to the Chair of Pharmacology at the University of Sydney. He is also Director of Pharmaceutical Studies. In a brilliant research career in London, he became particularly concerned with the development of local analgesics (agents in producing insensibility to pain).

Accompanying him is Mr. K. A. Cartwright, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W., Mr. E. G. Hall, Vice-President, and Mr. A. E. Conolly, Secretary of the Society and of the Pharmaceutical Guild and Medical-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.

Mr. E. G. Hall is the President of the St. George Spastic School, for which he has been instrumental in raising over £25,000. He graduated from Sydney University in 1942, winning the McCrory Medal for dispensing.

—("The Daily Examiner," Grafton, Friday, February, 29, 1952.)

Free Medicine Scheme Beneficial.

The Federal Government's free medicine scheme had been of great benefit to the people of Australia, said Mr. K. A. Cartwright, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, at Grafton last night.

Mr. Cartwright was speaking at a civic welcome to four prominent personalities of the Pharmaceutical profession, who are visiting Grafton for a conference of North Coast pharmacists.

Mr. Cartwright, who said he was speaking as a private pharmacist, declared that under the scheme established by the Federal Minister for Health (Sir Earle



Coffs Harbour Quartet: Miss P. Smith, Messrs. A. Forsyth, J. Grover and K. Grover.

Page), life-saving drugs were being distributed to people who otherwise, in many cases, would not have been able to receive them.

"On the whole the scheme is working most favourably," said Mr. Cartwright.

Mr. Cartwright was accompanied to Grafton by Professor Roland Thorp, Professor of Pharmacology at the

University of Sydney, Mr. E. G. Hall, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society; and Mr. A. E. Conolly, Secretary of the Society.

Professor Thorp, who came from England three years ago, was the first appointee to the Chair of Pharmacology at the University of Sydney. He is Director of Pharmaceutical Studies in New South Wales.

Replying to the welcome extended by the local government leaders of Grafton and South Grafton, Professor Thorp said research into pharmaceutical developments was being undertaken in New South Wales with the object of bringing Australian methods into line with the best overseas practices.

The Deputy Mayor of Grafton (Ald. J. I. Moorhead), who welcomed the visitors, said pharmacists of the district were regarded highly by the public.

He expressed the hope that the conference would be successful socially, and that members would benefit from the discussions.

The Mayor of South Grafton (Ald. W. E. Crisp) supported Ald. Moorhead.

Mr. J. C. Lane, President of the Grafton and District Pharmacists' Association, said district members appreciated the efforts of the New South Wales Society to assist members in country areas. All pharmacists were doing their best to keep abreast of modern changes, but they could benefit from the first-hand advice of the Society's leaders.

—("Grafton Daily Examiner," March 3, 1952.)

Chemists Seek Control of "Preparations."

Some "preparations" marketed for sale to the public had no pharmaceutical value, North Coast chemists were told at a conference yesterday.

Speakers claimed that a bureau of accreditation should be established to assess the value or uselessness of such drugs and preparations.

They said this would prevent the public being fleeced.

Twenty-seven pharmacists from North Coast towns, between Bangalow and Sawtell, attended the confer-



Mr. J. Douglas Ada, Treasurer, Far North Coast Zone, arrives at "Girraween" for luncheon.

ence, which was held at the South Grafton Council Chambers.

Addresses were delivered by Professor R. H. Thorp, Director of Pharmaceutical Education in New South Wales, Mr. K. A. Cartwright, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W., and Mr. E. G. Hall, Vice-President of the Society.

Mr. J. C. Lane, President of the Grafton and District Pharmacists' Association, presided.

Speaking on the proposed new course in pharmacy at the University of Sydney, Professor Thorp said the new proposals must be put in hand as soon as possible, "so that like the jacaranda tree they would grow into a thing of beauty with the passage of years."

The new course provides for three years at the Uni-



Farewell. Mrs. L. R. Thomas, Mr. Thomas and Mr. J. C. Lane from the flying-boat landing stage smile a cheerful farewell to the Society's delegates.

versity, terminating in a degree. The first year will be a basic year in which science is taught.

Professor Thorp said the new course would bring New South Wales into line with the best practice overseas.

The conference supported the educational proposals outlined by Professor Thorp.

Mr. Hall said the new course filled a vital need. The presence of many new drugs and the establishment of the Federal free medicine scheme, required from the chemists a precise knowledge of chemistry in order that the best service could be given to the community.

Mr. Cartwright said the Society had a membership of more than 2000 chemists.

The large attendance of visiting chemists at the conference showed the interest they had in the professional aspect of their calling, added Mr. Cartwright.

—("The Daily Examiner," Monday, March 3, 1952.)

Drugs "Of No Value."

GRAFTON, Sun. — Some drugs and preparations which chemists sold had no pharmaceutical value, North Coast chemists were told today.

Speakers at a closed conference said that a Bureau of Accreditation should be established.

The Bureau would prevent the public being "fleeced," a speaker said.

—("Daily Telegraph," March 3, 1952.)

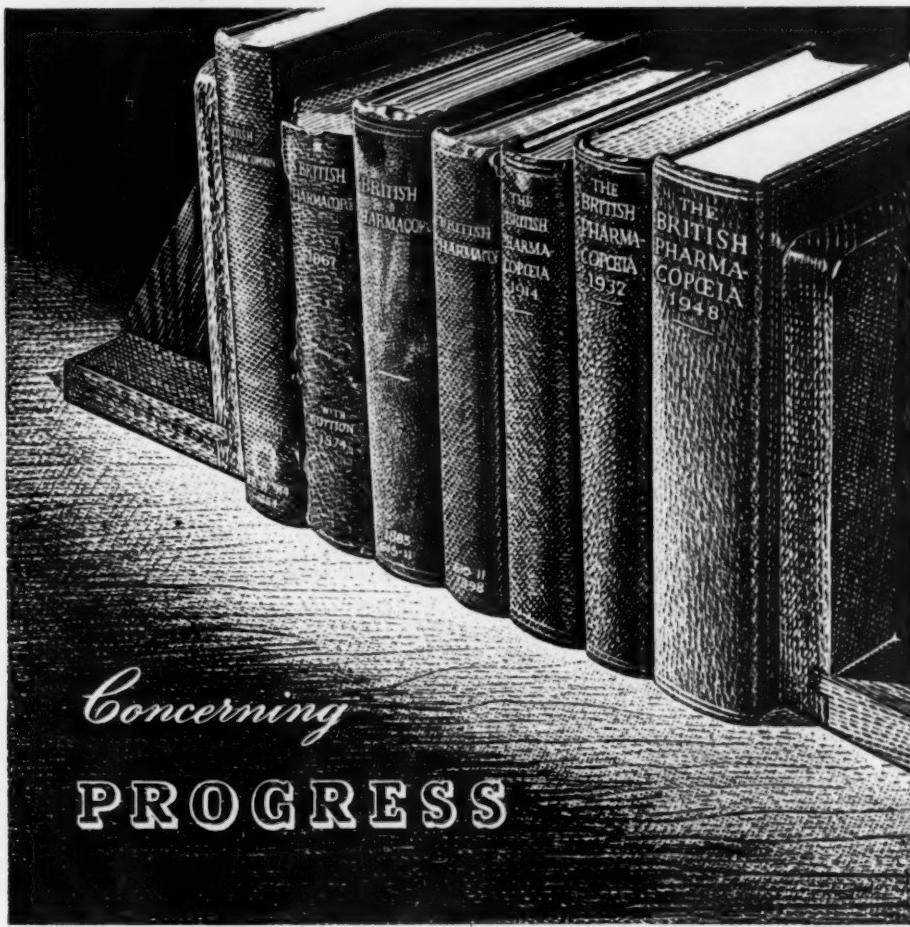
Check Sought on Patent Medicines.

GRAFTON, Mon.—Claims by the manufacturers of some medicinal preparations were ridiculous, and, in a few cases, were false, the Vice-President of the N.S.W. Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. E. G. Hall) said today.

He was commenting on a proposal at a conference of North Coast chemists at Grafton yesterday that a Bureau of Accreditation be established to assess the value of such drugs and preparations.

Mr. Hall said the public was being fleeced when it was induced to buy preparations for which extravagant claims were made when doctors and chemists knew the claims to be false.

—("The Daily Mirror," March 3, 1952.)



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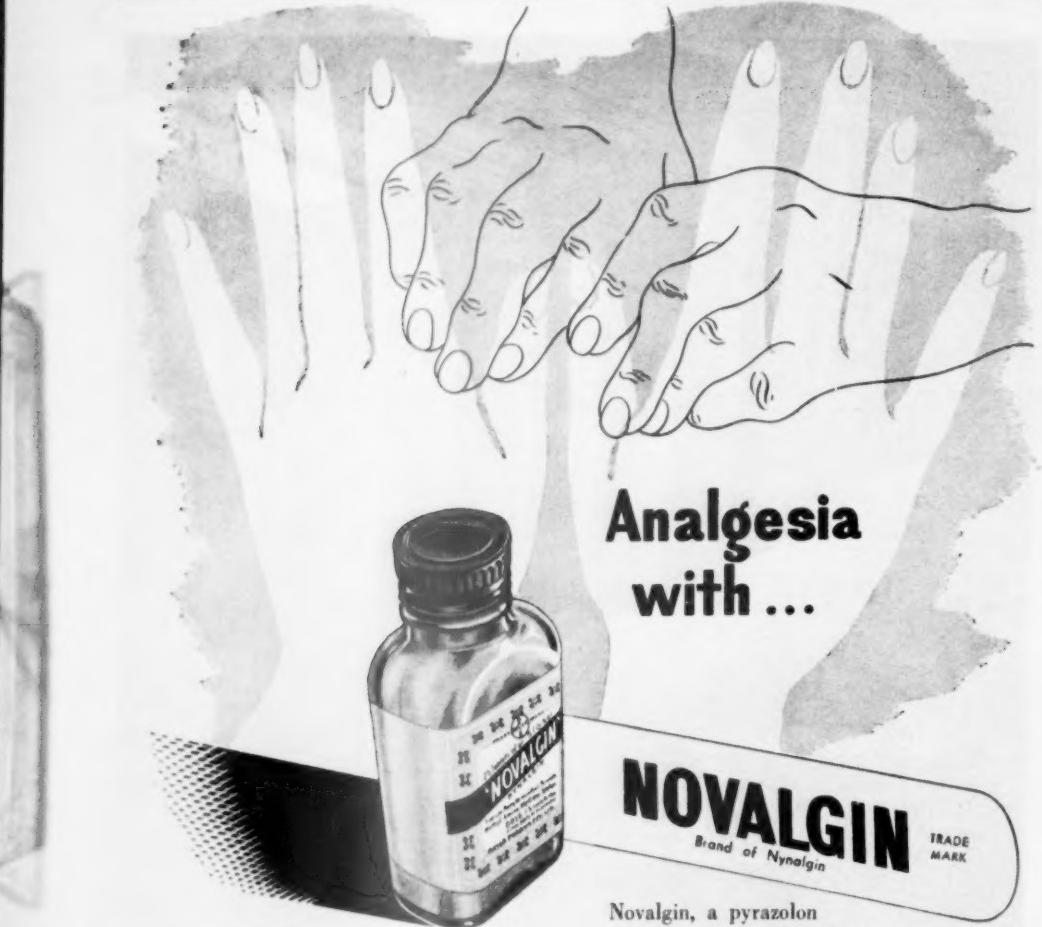
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TASMANIA

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 140 Collins Street, Hobart, on February 11, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. D. R. Crisp, L. W. Palfreyman, T. A. Stephens, H. H. Pearce, A. P. Brammall and E. H. Shield.

Mr. Crisp extended a welcome to Mr. Shield.

Members stood in silence for a period in remembrance of the late King George VI.

Election of President.—Deputy Registrar took the chair and called for nominations for President. On the nomination of Mr. Crisp, seconded by Mr. Palfreyman, Mr. H. H. Pearce was elected President for the ensuing year, and thereupon took the chair.

Auditor.—The Auditor-General was reappointed Auditor for the current year.

Appointment of Examiners.—The Retiring Examiners—Messrs. J. H. Gould, L. W. Palfreyman, F. H. Cartledge, F. T. Holmes, K. H. Jenkins, A. P. Brammall, T. A. Stephens, D. R. Crisp, J. B. Warland Browne, G. A. Calver, C. A. Robertson, A. G. Crane, D. S. D. Moore, W. D. Rumney, H. H. Pearce, A. K. Smith, Dr. J. B. Polya, and the Technical Branch of the Education Department, were reappointed.

It was resolved to add the name of Mr. Shield, and also "A Lecturer in Pharmacy."

Annual Accounts for the Year Ended December 31, 1951.—These accounts had been circulated to members, and it was noted same are to be audited. On the motion of Mr. Palfreyman, seconded by Mr. Crisp, the accounts were taken as read.

Examinations.—**"H. T. Gould Memorial Prize for 1951."**—Reported books chosen by Mr. E. J. Holmes obtained, and resolved that same be passed on to Pharmaceutical Society for presentation to Mr. Holmes.

"H. T. Gould Memorial Prize" for 1950.—This was awarded to Miss H. H. Atkinson, but the book chosen is not yet available in Australia. As Miss Atkinson has gone to England, it has been suggested to her that she might obtain a copy of the book in London, and the Board would then adjust the matter with her on her return. Approved.

Final—re Organic Chemistry: This matter to stand over.

Apprentices (re Notebooks).—Reported various notebooks examined and found satisfactory.

Training of Apprentices.—Letter was tabled from Superintendent of Technical Education, advising a new State Advisory Committee for Technical Branch Pharmacy Courses was being formed, and asking the Board to nominate a representative, whose name would be submitted for the approval of the Hon. Minister for Education. As a special Board Meeting held on January 30, Mr. H. H. Pearce was nominated. This was confirmed.

Syllabus: It was reported Mr. Siasons had forwarded a skeleton outline for the guidance of the Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee. Resolved to convey to him the Board's appreciation of his co-operation in this matter.

Qualification for Apprenticeship.—Two enquiries were received and considered, and it was resolved to obtain further information in each case.

Indentures of Peter Tasman Williams to Lawrence Henry Gluskie were registered.

Discharge of the indentures of Kevin R. Crawford and Miss Anne R. Wilks, to A. G. Townley and I. B. McLeod, was registered.

Pharmacy Act.—Re Stock Medicines Act: Letter received from Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania to effect that Mr. A. G. Gould suggests he should resign as representative on this Board in favour of a member of the Pharmacy Board. Resolved to express the Board's appreciation of Mr. Gould's action in this matter, and suggest that in tendering his resignation he should intimate to the Stock Medicines Board that the Pharmacy Board might be asked to nominate their representative.

Poisons Act.—Re Proposed Revision: Sub-committee dealing with this matter to meet on February 18, at the President's home.

Re Benadryl Cream: Further letter was tabled from Department of Public Health, Adelaide, re this matter. Resolved to advise that this is receiving attention, and they will be advised when any amendment is gazetted.

Regulation 10 (1) (o): Resolved to amend the Regulations to exempt preparations exhibited in a form exclusively for external use.

Penicillin Permits: An application was received from Yolla Dairy Co. Ltd., and Permit issued on January 21, 1952. Approved.

Various other matters under this Act received attention.

Pharmaceutical Register.—Certificates of Identity forwarded to South Australia on behalf of Miss Joan Bulman, and to Great Britain on behalf of Mr. Noel B. G. Fitzpatrick.

Certificate of Identity received from N.S.W. Board on behalf of Mrs. Patricia Audrey Voss (nee Kelly).

Application received for re-registration from Rev. A. F. Roberts, who advises he is registered in Victoria, and during his absence from Tasmania has been engaged in the Ministry in South Australia. Resolved that he be re-registered.

Robert Dennis O'Day: Reported Statutory Declaration received and registration completed.

Rex Howarth: Statutory Declaration, dated January 16, received, but English Diploma not yet to hand.

Francis Ryan (ex Victoria), Miss Margaret Suthers (ex Queensland), and Roderick Mackinlay (ex N.S.W.), were registered.

Application of Maxwell J. Callaghan (ex South Australia): Resolved to register him on receipt of fees and declaration.

Dr. Otto Willmann and Mrs. Willmann: Original document received from Dr. Willmann, and letter from Registrar of Victorian Board to effect that application for registration had been made to his Board, which ruled that each applicant would be required to (a) serve an apprenticeship of three years; (b) attend three years of lectures at the Victorian College of Pharmacy; and (c) pass the Second Year, Third Year (Intermediate) and Fourth Year (Qualifying) Examinations of the Board. Resolved to advise them that to become registered in this State it would be necessary to serve three years apprenticeship (a remission of one year); take the Intermediate Pharmacy Examination at the end of the first year and the Final Examination on the completion of the three years.

British Pharmaceutical Conference, 1952.—Circular was tabled from Hon. General Secretary of Pharmaceutical Association of Australia and New Zealand, re representation at Conference to be held in September, 1952. Mr. R. S. F. Greig, a member of the Executive

TASMANIA (Continued)

of the Association and Honorary Treasurer of the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies of Australia, may be in England at that time and would be prepared to accept nomination as Australian representative. Approved.

Finance.—The usual statement was presented, and accounts amounting to £35/2/2 were passed for payment.

MARCH MEETING OF THE PHARMACY BOARD.

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 140 Collins street, Hobart, on March 10, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. H. H. Pearce (President), L. W. Palfreyman, T. A. Stephens, D. R. Crisp and A. P. Brammall.

Resignation of Registrar.—Letter of resignation was received from Mr. A. C. Wallace, and President's acknowledgment thereof was tabled. It was resolved that the resignation be accepted with regret, to take effect as from April 30, 1952.

It was also resolved that a minute of appreciation be recorded of the services which have been rendered to the Board over a long period of years, firstly by the late Mr. John Swithies, and secondly by Mr. Wallace, and by Miss Swinton as Deputy Registrar.

All members expressed their regret at the resignation, and the above resolution was carried unanimously.

Appointment of New Registrar.—Application for the position was received from Mr. D. W. Tapping, and it was resolved to accept same, the appointment to be as from May 1, 1952.

Annual Accounts.—Reported that accounts for year ended December 31, 1951, had been audited and found correct. Letter from Auditor-General dated March 6, 1952, was tabled.

Apprentices.—Enquiry received from an apprentice regarding his studies in view of the fact that he is taking the Victorian Correspondence Course, and will later transfer his apprenticeship to that State. Resolved to advise him he is not obliged to present the notebooks again unless he sits for examination here, and the matter of attending lectures at the Technical College is for him to decide.

Indentures of Jeffrey K. Bester to G. R. Bester were registered.

Notebooks.—It was reported various books were examined and in course of examination.

Training of Apprentices.—**Re Syllabus, re Apparatus:** Reports and correspondence were tabled on these matters and received attention.

Qualification for Apprenticeship.—Qualifications submitted by three students were tabled and approved, with certain recommendations in each case, while a fourth application was rejected.

Poisons Act.—Re Rabbit Poisoning: Copy of an advertisement was received, and it was resolved to ask the company concerned for an assurance that the necessary records are being kept, as prescribed by Section 17 of the Act.

Re Benadryl Cream: Suggested amendment was tabled and approved, and Registrar was instructed to forward same to the Government for approval and gazettal.

Re Proposed Revision: Meeting of Sub-Committee to be held at Mr. Crisp's home on April 3.

Pharmaceutical Register.—The following registrations were approved:—

Rex Howarth on production of English diploma.

Maxwell J. Callaghan on receipt of statutory declaration and payment of fees. Mrs. Patricia Audrey Voss (nee Kelly), Miss Stella Mary Feakes and Miss Judith

A. G. Stewart on production of N.S.W. qualification and payment of fees.

Peter A. H. Wright on Victorian qualification, which was approved, subject to receipt of statutory declaration and necessary fees.

Mrs. June LeScot Dawson (nee Stockdale) on production of marriage certificate and payment of fees.

Desmond Eric Jones, letter received from Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain on behalf of Mr. Jones.

Application for registration not yet received.

Mrs. H. C. McCall, application for registration and fees. Also correspondence regarding re-registration in Victoria and N.S.W., and asking if this Board will register her without a Certificate of Identity from Victoria. Resolved that this must be produced, together with her original Diploma.

Mr. John Shannon, employed by Hatton & Laws from February 18 to March 15, not registered in Tasmania. Mr. Holmes advised. Noted.

Godfrey Moase, reported Mr. Warland Browne advised that Mr. Moase is not registered for 1952, but no reply received from either. Resolved to write to Mr. Moase at Bridport re this matter.

Late Francis William Colman, advice received from Registrar-General's Department that Mr. Colman died at Hobart on November 13, 1951. Resolved that the name be removed from the Register.

Registration of Aliens: Letter was tabled from the Premier, dated March 4, forwarding copy of letter from the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra, asking what steps this Board is taking concerning the registration of qualified migrant pharmaceutical chemists. Resolved to reply to effect that applications can only be dealt with on their merits, but no obstacle will be placed in the way of the registration of any alien having, in the opinion of the Board, suitable qualifications.

Finance.—The usual statement was presented, and accounts amounting to £24/2/8 were passed for payment.

General.—Letter was received from Mr. Attiwill, Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat, forwarding copy of news release from "The New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association," and asking for any comments which might help the Secretariat in developing any educational campaign among chemists, with respect to the standard of present-day dispensing services under the Government contracts re pharmaceutical benefits and Pensioner Medical Service prescriptions.—Resolved to pass same on to the Pharmaceutical Society.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Annual Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania was held at Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Argyle street, Hobart, on February 26, 1952, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. A. G. Gould (President); Misses A. R. Wilks, M. L. Williams, E. M. Hurst, M. I. Tribble, M. A. Goddard, M. E. Andrews, Messrs. I. B. McLeod, K. Crawford, T. A. Stephens, T. P. Tighe, G. M. Fleming, L. W. Palfreyman, D. R. Crisp, A. G. Crane, E. H. Shield, F. J. Holder, L. H. Gluskie, D. E. Fuller, J. R. Prowse, A. K. Smith, Dr. Bergan and the Secretary.

Minutes.—The minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting, held on February 27, 1951, were read and confirmed.

Annual Report.—The Annual Report and Balance-sheet, having been circulated, were taken as read.

The President, in moving the adoption of the Report, mentioned that attendance at meetings throughout the year had varied, some being very good and others being not so good. He reported progress of the Northern Branch, and that the prizes won by Mr. Holmes were presented to him at the last northern meeting. All

We are pleased to announce that the following Aureomycin (Lederle) products have been added to the range and are now available:

AUREOMYCIN CAPSULES (Lederle)

Containing 50 mg. in each, these are intended to facilitate administration of appropriate dosage to children. The standard pack of 250 mg. capsules is available in plentiful supply.

50 mg. vials of 25 and 100
250 mg. vials of 16

AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT 3% (Lederle)

Each gramme contains 30 mg. aureomycin hcl. crystalline in a petrolatum and wool-fat base.

Tube of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

AUREOMYCIN SPERSOIDS (Lederle)

Aureomycin spersoid is designed for oral administration of aureomycin to patients who are unable or unwilling to take other forms, particularly infants or children. Each dose (rounded teaspoon—3 gm.) contains 50 mg. of aureomycin hcl. with excipients and pleasantly flavoured with chocolate.

Jars of 75 gm.

AUREOMYCIN TROCHES (Lederle)

Troches are designed to be dissolved in the mouth and to exert their action chiefly upon the mucous membrane of the mouth, oro-pharynx and upper respiratory tract. The troche should be allowed to dissolve slowly and diffuse into other secretions of the mouth and oro-pharynx. Dosage: One or two troches every two or three hours, depending upon the severity of the infection. Each troche contains 15 mg. of aureomycin.

Bottle of 25.

Distributed by the companies comprising

DRUG HOUSES OF AUSTRALIA LTD.

namely:

A. M. Bickford & Sons Ltd.	Adelaide
Elliott's & Australian Drug Pty. Ltd.	Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong
L. Fairthorne & Son Pty. Ltd.	Launceston and Hobart
Felton, Grimwade and Bickford Pty. Ltd.	Perth and Kalgoorlie
Felton, Grimwade & Duerdin Pty. Ltd.	Melbourne
Taylors Elliotts Pty. Ltd.	Brisbane, Townsville and Rockhampton



SHARP Acrylic bristles on ordinary toothbrush



SMOOTH Rounded bristles on Wisdom toothbrush

★ Wisdom gives you rounded ends

BRUSH ... UP ... YOUR ... SMILE ...



WITH THE BRUSH FOR TEETH AND GUMS

Wisdom
TOOTHBRUSHES

- 1. Nylon Bristle
- 2. Natural Bristle
- 3. Junior Brush

An Addis Product

Which toothbrush against your gums?

We all know we should brush our gums! But have you ever tortured yourself with an ordinary toothbrush ... drawn blood when you tried to brush ... stimulate your gums?

With a wisdom tooth-and-gum brush you can brush your gums with comfort! Because each bristle on every Wisdom tooth-

brush has a specially rounded end. Rounded ends are smooth against your gums. Try a Wisdom straight away. Tense up the tissues. Feel how your gums become firm.

Wisdom's arrangement of the bristles also ensures the most thorough cleansing of teeth.

Brush ... up ... your ... sales ...

Watch for Wisdom. Our advertising is coming so thick and fast it will seem like Wisdom is in every paper you open. And what a sales story! Round-ended bristles on both natural and nylon bristles. For you—bigger and better margins. Parcel discounts. How are your stocks, sir?

- Above—we reproduce one of our advertisements which are appearing at the rate of one in every three weeks in all leading newspapers and magazines of Australia.

Wisdom
TOOTHBRUSHES

- 1. Nylon Bristle
- 2. Natural Bristle
- 3. Junior Brush

An Addis Product

TASMANIA (Continued)

members extended their congratulations on Mr. Holmes' achievement.

Lectures by examiners were greatly appreciated by the students, and the revision of the syllabus now finalised would further assist in the organisation of a curriculum. He asked that an expression of appreciation be recorded in the minutes for the work done by Mr. Sissons in revising the syllabus.

The President expressed his personal gratitude to Mr. Crisp and Mr. Robertson for the assistance they had given in achieving a Pharmacy Department at the Technical College. He felt that this was the greatest step that had been made for many years, and now with the appointment of Dr. Bergan as supervisor it became the responsibility of all members to make the new department a success.

Mr. Pearce, in seconding the adoption of the report, congratulated all officers of the Society on the very excellent achievements for the year. He felt that the greatest step was the appointment of Dr. Bergan to take charge of the new department. He pointed out that it was not the function of the Pharmacy Board to provide for the teaching of students; this was the duty of the Society.

He stated that a very useful discussion had been held with Professor Thorp on the establishment and working of this department.

Mr. Pearce emphasised that the assurance of success for the students was to read as much about the subject as possible.

Mr. Crisp stated that the Pharmacy Board had requested a report from the Technical College regarding the poor results of the chemistry examination last year, and Professor Kerth had replied that he was disappointed with the attitude of pharmacy students towards their work. Mr. Crisp appealed to students to work harder and to show a more willing attitude towards their studies. He supported Mr. Pearce's view that students should read all available literature on their subjects.

The adoption of the report was carried unanimously.

Financial Statement.—Mr. Shield, in moving the adoption of the Financial Statements and Balance-sheet, drew attention to the items of expenditure which were using most of the annual subscriptions, which were the Society's only source of income. He stressed that if this continued they would be in a serious position.

Secretarial fees absorbed a large proportion of the revenue, but he considered that these services were essential to maintain efficient working of the Society.

Mr. Robertson, in seconding the adoption of the Financial Statements, stated that, although a deficiency was shown, the achievements of the year certainly justified the expenditure.

The adoption of the Financial Statement and Balance-sheet was carried unanimously.

Election of Councillors.—The President reported that the ballot for the election of Councillors to fill the three vacancies had resulted in Mr. F. J. Holder, Miss M. Andrews and Mr. F. H. Cartledge gaining the highest number of votes, and were duly elected to the Council.

He expressed regret at the resignation from the Council of Mr. T. A. Stephens, who had given valuable assistance to this Society over many years. Younger members must come forward to assist with the administrative side of the Society, as the same members were having to carry the burden of the Society, Guild and Board.

Auditor.—Mr. L. W. Palfreyman was unanimously re-elected Honorary Auditor.

Amendment to Articles of Association.—The President pointed out that it had been found necessary to make the following two amendments to the Articles of Association, and that it was necessary that such amend-

ments be made by the passing of special resolutions, the confirmation of which would take place at the next General Meeting.

Mr. F. J. Holder moved, seconded by Mr. D. R. Crisp, that Section 55 be amended by removing the words in the fourth line "signed by the President and Secretary" and inserting in their place "signed by any two of the President, Secretary and Treasurer."—Carried unanimously.

Mr. E. H. Shield moved, seconded by Mr. T. A. Stephens, that Section 14 be amended by removing the words "Annual Subscription of £2/2/-" and inserting in their place the words "Annual Subscription of £3/3/-".—Carried unanimously.

Examinations.—Miss Hurst stated that she considered the students had worked well during the past year.

Mr. Crisp pointed out that the remarks which he had referred to when speaking to the report were from comments made by Dr. Kerth, and that the paper was considered by Mr. Sissons as being on a comparative standard with that of the Victorian College.

Mr. Pearce pointed out that standards of the Tasmanian Pharmacy Board must be maintained to compare with other States, for if those standards were not maintained it was possible they might lose the reciprocal agreements at present enjoyed. He stressed the necessity that teaching should be practical and not too academic.

Federal Minister for Health.—Sir Earle Page, accompanied by Dr. Metcalf and Mr. Dewkes, joined the meeting.

Sir Earle Page discussed the National Health Scheme, and expressed appreciation for the co-operation of pharmacists. He referred to the new Hospital Insurance Scheme, and asked members to co-operate and to assist in encouraging people to join this scheme, suggesting that pharmacists could become agents for this scheme, as was being done in Victoria. He hoped that with people paying for their own hospital system there would be more money available to eliminate the means test for the pension system.

Questions were then answered by the visiting party, and the President thanked them for attending the meeting. Mr. Brammall, in seconding the motion, agreed with the speakers in that the success of the schemes depended upon the co-operation of all concerned.

The meeting closed at 9.45 p.m.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA.

We received during the month a copy of the Annual Report of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania for the year ended December 31, 1951.

The report shows that membership at the end of the period totalled 121, made up of 108 full members, 6 associates and 7 apprentice members.

The activity of the Northern Branch is brought under notice, particularly the fact that several interesting lectures before members of the Branch have proved successful in bringing the members together and keeping them informed of current pharmaceutical matters.

Congratulations are extended to Mr. E. J. Holmes, who gained the three main prizes for 1951, namely the Kodak Prize, the Landon Fairthorne Memorial Prize and the H. T. Gould Memorial Prize.

Acknowledgments are made to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Shield for the use of their home in which to hold the Annual Social Evening; to Mr. Norman Laird, Dr. D. J. Robbie and Mr. Sherrington for their interesting lectures; to Wyeth Inc. for the use of its film "Allergy," and to Mr. G. R. Bester for providing the projector for the evening; to Mr. F. T. Holmes for his representation of the Society at the Brisbane Conference and his report to the Society on his return; and to Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, Dean of the Victorian College of Pharmacy,

TASMANIA (Continued)

for his valuable assistance in the revision of the examination syllabus.

Arrangements were made for examiners to report on the errors that were occurring in students' answers to examination questions. These reports were circulated to all student members and to the Northern Branch, and should be of valuable assistance to candidates at future examinations.

The report, which is signed by Mr. A. G. Gould, President, concludes with this paragraph, headed "Teaching Facilities":

"An approach was made during the year to the Hobart Technical College, requesting that a laboratory and teaching facilities be set up at the College for the training of pharmacy students, and after tentative approval had been received the matter was handed to the Liaison Committee to further negotiate.

The Minister for Education has now agreed to establish a Pharmacy Department within the Chemistry Branch of the Technical College under the supervision of a full-time qualified pharmacist.

"We are hoping for a definite appointment shortly, and that this department will be in operation at the beginning of the 1952 academic year.

"It is hoped when the course is functioning effectively that master pharmacists will avail themselves of the improved facilities for instructing apprentices."

The accounts show a deficit of £92/5/11 for the year. Assets disclosed in the balance-sheet totalled just under £300, including £285/14/- cash at bank or in hand.

THE GUILD

General Meeting

A General Meeting of the members of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild was held at Powell's Hotel, Campbell Town, on Sunday, February 24, at 10.30 a.m.

Present.—Mr. A. P. Bramall (President); Mrs. M. Hill, Miss E. M. Hurst, Messrs. K. G. Attiwill, B. Watson, W. R. Bennworth, A. J. McNear, C. P. Roots, N. G. Dineen, G. A. Calver, J. A. Ingram, B. R. Crisp, F. A. Woodroffe, F. H. Cartledge, J. H. Gould, C. A. Robertson, W. D. Rumney, G. S. Copeland, A. G. Gould, F. J. Holder, A. G. Crane, T. P. Tighe, J. M. Beaumont, G. R. Bester, E. W. Waters, L. W. Palfreyman and the Secretary.

The President extended a welcome to Mr. Attiwill and Mr. Watson, who had come to Tasmania for the purpose of attending this meeting.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Palfreyman stated that as there was much to be discussed at this meeting he only intended to report on two main items that had been considered at the Federal Council meeting, the first being that of the Annual Subscription. He stated that after considerable discussion the Federal Council meeting had decided that a ten guinea subscription should be submitted for the approval of members.

The second matter, which had to be considered in conjunction with the subscription, was that of the new pricing list, to be issued by the Guild. Members felt that such a price list was of considerable value to them, and that if the increased annual subscription was not sufficient to cover the cost of preparing such an additional charge for the price list should be considered. This matter, Mr. Palfreyman advised, had been left with a sub-committee to report on after arriving at the cost of producing such a price list.

Mr. Copeland expressed the doubt as to the necessity for such a price list in addition to current prices

issued by wholesalers, as he found he was able to amend his list from these.

Mr. Palfreyman stated that Federal Council members considered the new list would save considerable time and eliminate possible errors.

Mr. Calver stated that the lists coming from wholesalers caused much confusion in trying to maintain a satisfactory price list, and created difference between prices at different pharmacies, which was contrary to the principle of one Guild price. He strongly supported the preparation of a new list even if the cost was considerable.

Mr. Dineen supported Mr. Calver's views.

Mr. Attiwill advised that the new list was partly completed, and it should not be very long before it would be available.

Supplies to Northern Pharmacies.—Mr. Watson replied to many questions regarding this position and also stated that the accrediting of any wholesale firm was carried out on the approval of a State branch.

The meeting decided that a letter from R. A. Perrall Pharmaceuticals be acknowledged and that they be thanked for their assurances and declaration of policy. It was also decided that the State Branch should make an approach to A. J. Miller & Maund Pty. Ltd., and L. Fairthorne & Son Pty. Ltd., both Hobart and Launceston, requesting them to stock a full range of "Gilseal" and "chemists' only" lines, and give a satisfactory service to the State in these lines.

Members decided that the letter for the North should be delivered by a delegation from the Northern Sub-branch, and that if members were not satisfied after a reasonable time they could approach the State Branch Committee to make other arrangements.

Education of Apprentices.—Mr. A. G. Gould explained the many steps that had been taken by the Society over the past two years which had now resulted in the recent appointment of a pharmacist to take charge of the new Department of Pharmacy to be set up at the Hobart Technical College, and it was hoped to commence operations for this year.

Mr. Crisp stated that the revised syllabus had now been finalised by Mr. Sissons, and would be the basis for the new courses.

Mr. Robertson appealed to all master pharmacists to take advantage of the work the Society had done for them, and whenever possible to take on apprentices, as statistics showed that Tasmania could absorb 12 to 15 apprentices per year. He further suggested that a representative should go to the schools towards the end of each year to tell pupils about pharmacy and to encourage them to take it up as their profession.

State Advisory Committee.—A letter was received from the Superintendent of Technical Education, requesting that a member of the Guild be nominated for the new State Advisory Committee for Technical Branch Pharmacy Courses. The meeting nominated Mr. L. W. Palfreyman for this position.

The meeting adjourned at 12.30 p.m. for lunch, and resumed at 1.45 p.m.

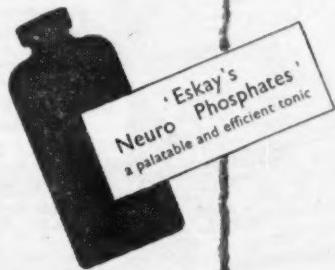
Pharmacy Breaches.—The Northern Sub-branch had requested consideration of a report that pharmacies in the North had been found unattended by a qualified pharmacist.

Mr. Cartledge stated that this matter had been reported to the Pharmacy Board, who had replied that under the circumstances he should have asked a police officer to investigate the breach of the Act. He felt that the Guild should take the matter up as it affected the standing of other pharmacists.

Mr. Crisp stated that the reports furnished to the Board had been fully discussed, and that a letter had been received advising that a certain qualified chemist was in charge at the time of the alleged breach. Therefore he felt that the Board had done all that was possible under the circumstances. He also advised that every pharmacy in the State had been inspected over

They are prescribed so widely

because they work so well



• To stimulate appetite, to restore vigour and general tone, 'ESKAY'S NEURO PHOSPHATES' and 'ESKAY'S THERANATES' are two of the most useful preparations available. Of special value to the convalescent, the constitutionally delicate, and the aged, these tonics are prescribed so widely because they work so well.

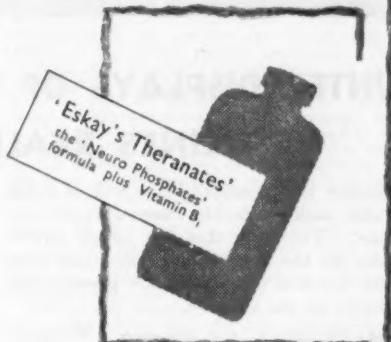
'Eskay's Neuro Phosphates'

Each adult dose (2 teaspoonsfuls) contains, in acid state:

Strychnine glycerophosphate ... 1/64 grain
Sodium glycerophosphate ... 2 grains
Calcium glycerophosphate ... 2 grains

'Eskay's Theranates'

the formula of 'Neuro Phosphates' plus Vitamin B₁ (1000 International Units per fluid ounce).



HENLEY & JAMES (COL.), LTD., CORNER DENISON AND SPRING STREETS, NORTH SYDNEY, N.S.W.

for SMITH KLINE & FRENCH INTERNATIONAL CO., OWNER OF THE TRADE MARKS*

NTTSIA

Keep Wrigley's (the 2d. a packet, three for 6d. line) within easy reach of customers. It pays dividends.



COUNTER DISPLAYS OF NATIONALLY-ADVERTISED LINES REALLY PAY OFF!

Remember that compact items with a quick turnover make valuable counter space pay off big! The lines that are steady profit-makers all the year round will work even harder for you when they are prominently displayed on the counter.

Take Wrigley's, for instance. Wrigley's

is the only single confectionery line being sold by two national radio programmes — "Dad and Dave" and the big, new "Gracie Fields" show. And every day, in their buses, trams, and trains, your customers see Wrigley's advertised on showcards and in their newspapers and magazines.

So keep boxes of all three Wrigley's flavours well displayed on your counter together with other profitable fast-moving lines. Your customers will buy on sight—and form the habit of buying chewing gum every time they come into your shop.



851

Selling Faster and Faster Every Week!

TASMANIA (Continued)

the past three months and that prosecutions were pending.

Specified Drugs.—A further report from the Northern Sub-branch stated that some specified drugs were being sold in some pharmacies in the North without authority of a doctor's prescription. Mr. Dineen stated that cases were being brought to notice of patients receiving these dangerous drugs without the proper authority, and that it was a matter which concerned the Guild in supporting their good name with the public.

The steps that had been taken by the Pharmacy Board in inspecting the pharmacies would cover this position.

Discount.—The President stated that a Southern member had received a request from the T.P.I.S. Association for the allowance of discount to their members, stating that they were already receiving a discount from other pharmacies.

Mr. Waters suggested they should not even consider such a discount, and after members had discussed the position it was decided that a communication be sent to all members stating that "All members of the Guild must adhere to Guild prices, and that no discounts be given to any bodies, such as sporting bodies, etc., other than under contracts or agreements made by the Guild."

Public Relations.—Mr. Attiwill addressed the meeting on some of the many problems that are facing Pharmacy today. The main problem, he considered, being the prosperous times in which pharmacists are living, which attracts envious eyes of others. The greatest worry to his department was the apathy of the master pharmacist. He referred to "superstores" and the Fair Trade Laws in America, showing how great problems can arise overnight and upset the whole balance of a community.

"Pharmacy for the Pharmacist" was the basis upon which he considered the future of all members must be based, leaving other traders to their specific spheres, and that each member must have full confidence in the Guild; but that each must play a greater part in the conduct of the Guild.

Mr. Attiwill referred to the Hospital and Medical benefits and the co-ordination of all the Government schemes.

Mr. Bester asked if other States had made any move towards recovering the lost ground with other stores handling chemists' lines.

Merchandising.—Mr. Watson stated that he had closely followed the steps taken by the Grocers' Association in their recent approach to the Guild. Keen competition was anticipated. The solution to this problem was the full support of "chemist only" lines with a united effort.

He reported that the latest figures of "Propain" sales showed that pro-rata Tasmania was now leading other States as a result of their vigorous support encouraged by the Merchandising Committee. Mr. Watson urged all members to give their full support to the other lines which the Merchandising Department was sponsoring, and are in the process of negotiating for, as many major items would be introduced over the next year or two.

Figures illustrating the turnover of several lines introduced by his department were quoted, and he anticipated that top-line sellers for every line in Pharmacy would ultimately be available through the Guild.

Mr. Palfreyman reported that the Federal Council had decided to have a Merchandising drive competition between States. The first result from this State, on the "Propain" drive, showed that they should be well near the top.

A.P.P.M. Agreement.—The President reported the

steps that had been taken with A.P.P.M. Ltd., for an agreement for the supply of medicines to the company employees, and advised that Mr. Coleman, Secretary of the employees' Society, had called at the Guild office for price lists, and considered that an agreement would be reached very shortly.

The President thanked all members for their attendance at the meeting.

Mr. Copeland moved a vote of appreciation for the attendance of Mr. Attiwill and Mr. Watson, which was carried by acclamation.

The meeting closed at 4 p.m.

COMMONWEALTH

PERSONAL and GENERAL

DRUG TRADE LEADERS IN CONFERENCE.

Australian Council Meets at Wagga.

History was made by the Drug and Allied Trades Council of Australia at Wagga, N.S.W., on February 26 and 27. This fine provincial city was chosen by the Council for a two-days special meeting, and marked the first occasion on which such a meeting has been held away from Sydney or Melbourne. The Chairman (Mr. C. L. McDonald, of Sydney) presided.

The Drug and Allied Trades Council of Australia was formed in 1943, and in its handling of high-level problems on behalf of all its member organisations it has become recognised by Governments as the common meeting ground of the Australian drug trade and pharmaceutical industries.

The delegates represented all the main organisations within the drug trade, including the world's principal manufacturers, as well as the 3000 retail chemists throughout the Commonwealth.

Mr. McDonald said the Council owed its existence to a desire for a common meeting ground for the discussion of problems affecting one of the most important industries in the country, on which the health and safety of the public largely depended.

From the Council's deliberations would go recommendations designed to maintain and strengthen the present high ethical and professional standard of all those closely concerned with the nation's health.

The rapid development of therapeutic science, and the Council's part in supporting the Government's health services, imposed heavy obligations and responsibilities on the thousands of Australian scientists and technically skilled workers in the drug trade. The Council was proud of the broad national outlook reflected in its discussions and decisions.

After the meeting the Chairman wrote to the Mayor of Wagga expressing the Council's appreciation of the courtesy extended to its members by the citizens of Wagga during the Conference.

The list of delegates to the Wagga special meeting who represented the affiliated organisations is as follows:—

Association of Proprietary Articles Distributors, Mr. G. More.

Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia, Mr. O. C. V. Leggo, Mr. W. R. Iliffe and Mr. K. G. Attiwill.

Manufacturers' Section, P.A.T.A. of Victoria, Mr. A. C. King, Mr. A. K. Hobbs.

Manufacturing Chemists' Section, Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, Mr. S. J. A. Fripp, Mr. H. I. Fader, Mr. R. Smith.

Wholesale Druggists' Section, Chamber of Commerce, Mr. A. K. Hobbs.

COMMONWEALTH (Continued)

Drug Trade Section, Brisbane Chamber of Commerce, Mr. N. S. H. Catts.

Association of Drug and Chemical Importers of Australia, Mr. R. Hay.

Association of Ethical Pharmaceutical Manufacturers of N.S.W., Mr. S. P. Ahearn.

Australian Dentifrice Manufacturers' Association, Mr. N. S. H. Catts.

Drug and Fine Chemicals Division, Chamber of Manufacturers of N.S.W., Mr. F. Maxwell Watts, Mr. R. B. Scammell, Mr. A. H. Francis.

Manufacturers' Association Limited, Mr. C. L. McDonald, Mr. L. C. Affleck, Mr. Campbell Bluett.

New South Wales Distributors of Proprietary Medicines and Toilet Articles, Mr. N. V. Kerr, Mr. W. Dudgeon.

Proprietary Drug Trades Association of Australia Limited, Mr. A. J. Norris, Mr. E. W. Love, Mr. F. W. Needham.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

METHYLATED SPIRIT.

Mr. Andrews asked the Minister for Supply, upon notice, in the House of Representatives on February 6—

1. Is it a fact that methylated spirits is practically unprocurable?

2. If so, does the shortage of methylated spirits arise from its export to New Zealand, where it sells at 2/- a gallon above the price procurable in Australia?

Mr. Beale: The answer to the honorable member's questions are as follows:—

1. There has been a shortage of methylated spirits during recent months. The reason for the shortage was originally a mechanical breakdown of the ship which brings molasses from Queensland. Molasses is the main raw material used in refining methylated spirits, and the quantity available has been insufficient to enable all demands for methylated spirits to be met. However, the principal refiner, Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited, has been able to supply the full requirements of essential industries and all major drug houses. The shortage has been felt mainly by firms who bottle the commodity for retail sale.

2. The shortage has not been caused by exports to New Zealand, the quantities supplied to that country during recent years being as follows:—1949-50, 4729 gallons; 1950-51, 688 gallons; quarter ending September, 1951, nil.

DDT.

Mr. Swartz asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, in the House of Representatives on February 6—

1. Is it a fact that an investigating committee in the United States of America recently submitted a report to the House of Representatives stating that the use of DDT as an insecticide for crops was dangerous to human beings?

2. If so, will he arrange for a further investigation of the use of DDT in Australia as an insecticide for crops, for fruit and vegetables growing and for home use?

3. Will he report to the House when the investigation is concluded?

Sir Earle Page: Enquiries have been made regarding such a report, but no authoritative information has yet been received from the United States. The matter will be investigated as soon as reliable information is available.

SOCIAL SERVICES.

[House of Representatives, 20/2/52.]

Mr. Bird: I ask the Minister for Health whether it is a fact that under the Government's health scheme the Hospital Benefits Association of Victoria will not enrol anybody over the age of 65 years who wishes to become

a contributor for the purpose of securing financial benefits as an inmate of a hospital. Is it also a fact that the approved friendly societies of Victoria, which will accept members over the age of 65 years for the purposes of the scheme, require a certain standard of medical health before they grant membership to applicants? If those are facts, will the Minister take steps to correct this anomaly, which is perpetrating an injustice upon many worthy Australian citizens?

Sir Earle Page: The first essential of any insurance scheme is that it shall be solvent and able to discharge its obligations. That is the reason why various organisations of the character of friendly societies that have been established in the past have insisted on certain conditions in respect of age and chronic or pre-existing diseases before they grant membership to applicants. The Government's proposal is to deal with those chronic and pre-existing diseases and to make benefits available to persons who suffer from them. Negotiations are in progress with hospital insurance organisations throughout Australia with a view to dealing with such cases as soon as possible by extending the age limit and taking in persons suffering from those diseases.

Mr. James: Will the Minister for Health state why compulsorily retired miners, who are in receipt of a pension, are not allowed to come under the Commonwealth's free medicine scheme in the same way as are age and invalid pensioners? Retired miners have to pay £1/1/- a quarter for the services of a medical adviser. Those whose wives are sick in hospital have to pay for them out of their meagre pensions.

Sir Earle Page: Retired miners are State pensioners. The free medicine scheme has been extended to age and invalid pensioners because they come under the administration of the Department of Social Services, and we are able to identify them and keep track of them. At the present time it is not possible to include in the scheme the pensioners mentioned by the honorable member.

ACTH.

[House of Representatives, 21/2/52.]

Mr. Osborne: In view of the greatly increased importance of the drug ACTH as a result of recent experiments by Dr. Maguire and Dr. McElhone in Sydney, and of the large number of people who are suffering from cancer in advanced stages, to whom treatment with this drug offers the only hope at present, will the Minister for Health consider means of making the drug available in proper cases as a free life-saving drug? I have asked my question at the urgent request of a constituent, who has assured me that this matter is of great importance to a large number of people.

Sir Earle Page: ACTH is in very short supply throughout the world. I have induced the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories to begin to manufacture it in Australia, but at the present time the laboratories are able to produce only quantities sufficient for the research work that is being carried on in the Royal Melbourne Hospital. During my visit to America I was able to secure additional supplies of the drug for the purpose of research in Australia. They were very meagre supplies indeed, and I obtained them only on the understanding that the Royal Australasian College of Physicians would control the use of them for research into diseases in the treatment of which the drug would be of some real value, especially diseases associated with acute rheumatic endocarditis in children and young people. The drug is of real value in the treatment of those diseases, but its value in the treatment of cancer is problematical. The general opinion at the present time is that the supplies of the drug that we have should be used for the purpose of establishing health in young persons that will last throughout their lives, rather than for the purpose of treating people dying from cancer, who can be treated in other ways, and in respect of whom treatment by the drug would be only problematical results.

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NEW ZEALAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

NEW ZEALAND NOTES.

"Apathy, fear and resignation."

"Clash of commercialism and professionalism."

These are terms taken from your January Editorial, "A.J.P.", as applying to conditions found overseas, and can well be applied to states of mind inherent in our calling anywhere. In New Zealand each of the terms is applicable to varying extents. "Complacency" would be another term to apply to many rank and file members. In their zeal for vigilance our lonely prophets may see bogies where none really abound; but this state is better than the "told you so" attitude so often expressed after disaster has descended on us.

We in New Zealand are surely tied to welfare medicine in a very wide sense. Welfare pharmacy has stepped forward confidently, though, to maintain its ultimate professional value, it may appear reactionary in its fight again oppressive bureaucratic control and against those who would neglect the need for advancing education.

Because of our advances in "welfare" we are into second-phase problems of adjustment. Questions of unqualified ownership, of the future of licensing and of the transfer of education from pharmacy school to university, come to mind.

The licensing of pharmacy units has retarded, but not removed, the prospect of the crushing power of chains. The spread of population has prevented the setting up of Government clinics yet.

Price maintenance of the majority of advertised, partly pre-sold lines, has eased the pressure of competition. Commercialism and professionalism do not yet clash, though a definition of each of those spheres may soon be required.

Commerce here has indicated its concern at the apparent hold-up in education advance. No satisfactory solution of the commercial plus professional education required in our mixed calling has yet been found, though schools of retailing are now being tried to improve the commercial training. T.W.I. (Training Within Industry) was mentioned at a conference here in 1951, but has not been advanced further. This approach should be investigated because it can be most specific in its application. Each standard procedure can be "broken down" to its essential functions. The costing of goods in a pharmacy, for instance, can be done in a haphazard manner, or in a planned way based on experience and experiment. Even the measuring of a liquid can be planned properly for teaching purposes.

There has reached us a book which may solve the dispensing teaching, however. L. W. Smith's "Dispensing Technique, Part 1," from Sydney has all the attributes of a good teaching book. Already it has solved authoritatively and yet most simply some sticky problems my apprentices have posed. I hope the book will take its place on the "required books" list.

The only difference from our conditions I have noticed is in the classification of balances. The White Monarch in New Zealand is a "B" balance, and "B" balances with a 1/6th grain sensitivity are our standard requirements. Balance and weight testing is being carried out slowly by the Weights and Measures Department, which is adopting a realistic attitude by timing its activities to the availability of repair services and replacements. It has sought and is receiving cooperation from official pharmacy in this matter.

As this is written preparations are well in hand for the March Annual Meeting of the Guild at New Plymouth. Two years of cautious centralising of executive work has proceeded smoothly, and Guild Headquarters

is now finding its feet. It has had frustration in abundance over its negotiations for dispensing price increases, but it will attempt to prove its worth to branches by its retail price supervision. Until this month each branch has maintained its own price book and attempted its own corrections. With changes in price so frequent, branches are well-nigh overwhelmed, though pricing committees worked diligently and for long hours at a time. Now Headquarters aim to issue fortnightly lists, and it remains to be seen whether they can keep up with changes and inform 632 units frequently enough.

Dangerous Drugs Regulations 1951 are consolidating legislation to tidy up a sprawling act, amendments and regulations of more than 25 years' spread. The main effect on pharmacy appears to be the deletion of codeine and an attempt to "catch up" further on the illegal use of opium.

A fresh Award has been negotiated almost wholly in conciliation. Wages—a 5/- week increase—have been agreed upon and enacted, only minor issues being sent forward to the Arbitration Court for decision. This quick decision after months of postponement is an agreeable surprise. Maybe a general order for increase to all Awards is not far away, hence the quick agreement on a 5/- rise, which is much less than was general a year or two ago.

A number of children's deaths attributable to anti-histamine drug overdoses resulted in a warning sticker label being issued to attach to all packages of medicine. After a few months' use the label has been withdrawn. It was felt that the omission of the label once may inadvertently leave a chemist open to an action for negligence at common law.

NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

THE SCIENCE GROUP.

The Science Group held its March meeting on March 21, at Science House, Mr. Read occupying the chair.

The first part of the evening was devoted to a discussion of the new pharmacy course and educational matters generally, as enunciated in the press by the Premier, Mr. McGirr.

The remainder of the night was taken up by a discussion of the new A.P.F. and suitable formulae to be included therein.

The next meeting of the Group will be held on April 18, when Mr. Wright, the lecturer in pharmacy at the Sydney University, will give a talk on buffer solutions.

CATHOLIC CHEMISTS' GUILD OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

Members are reminded that the next meeting of the above Guild will be held on Thursday, April 24, at "History House," Young St., Sydney. The speaker will be Dr. McInerney, Obstetrics Specialist. This will be a very interesting lecture by one of the foremost men of the Medical Profession. Members should note the change of address. The meeting will be held on the first floor in the Lounge.

The Annual Communion and Breakfast will be held on Sunday, May 4, at St. Mary's Cathedral and Chapter Hall. The charge for the Breakfast will be as usual, 7/6 for those registered, and 5/- for apprentices. Last year there was a record attendance, and this year we hope to see an even better roll-up. We would like to see some of the country members, who are not too far from Sydney, attending. Anyone interested should contact the Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

An attendance of over 60 was at the February meeting to hear Mr. Lester Cashen give his talk on his experiences abroad. As can be imagined, it was well worth hearing from one with the enthusiasm and perception of Mr. Cashen. Mr. Cashen's remarks on the Health Scheme in England and on the conditions prevailing in retail Pharmacy made his listeners appreciate more fully the generally good conditions prevailing in Australia. It is to be hoped that Mr. Cashen can be prevailed on to deliver his talk to a wider gathering in Pharmacy.

Members are reminded that subscriptions are now due and should be sent to the Treasurer.

A special meeting for apprentices will be held on Thursday, May 15, at "History House," commencing at 8 p.m. All apprentice members and intending members are invited to be present. For further details, contact the Hon. Secretary, Nelson H. Johns, 244a Parramatta Rd., Ashfield (Phone: UA 4551).

S. W. GAYFER BEQUEST ESSAY COMPETITION 1952.

Registered pharmacists, assistants and apprentices throughout Australia are asked to note that they are eligible to enter the 1952 S. W. Gayfer Bequest Competition.

Articles now need not be specially written for entry in the Competition, for subject to the rules, "any article published in the 'A.J.P.' or other scientific publication during the 12 months next preceding the closing date hereof may be submitted for the competition."

Terms and Conditions of the Competition.

1. Value of prize or prizes, approximately £20.
2. A single award may be made or the prize may be divided at the discretion of the adjudicators.
3. Essays must be on some subject directly related to the practice of pharmacy, and of such nature that in the opinion of the judges they contribute to the advancement of pharmacy or pharmaceutical knowledge in any of its aspects, technical, professional or business. Special consideration will be given by the judges to essays based on original investigation by competitors.
4. Subject to these rules, any article published in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" or other scientific publication during the 12 months next preceding the closing date hereof may be submitted for the competition.
5. Articles are to be available for publication by the adjudicators free of charge.
6. Essays must be the original work of competitors.
7. Three typewritten copies of the articles must be submitted, and must be accompanied by an entry form which may be obtained on application.
8. Each article shall be accompanied by the name and address and qualifications of the entrant.
9. Those eligible to enter the competition shall be chemists and/or chemists' assistants and/or chemists' apprentices. Chemists' assistants are defined as any person who, not being a chemist or an apprentice, is proceeding to a pharmacy degree of qualification.
10. There shall be three adjudicators appointed by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W., one of whom shall be the Editor of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."
11. The prize or prizes will be awarded by notable contributions only and not necessarily annually.
12. Entries opened on January 1, and will close on December 30, 1952.

(Entry forms may be had on application to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, "Science House," 157 Gloucester street, Sydney.)

THE PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES. Final Examination Results.

List of successful candidates at the Board's Qualifying Examination, held on February 4, 1952, and subsequent days:

Passes (Alphabetical).—Brian John Anderson, 123A Smith St., Summer Hill; Elsie Margaret Beck, 10 Neirbo Ave., Hurstville; Graham Lindsay Brooks (Credit), 69 Burlington Rd., Homebush; Margaret Isobel Brown, 18 Dudley Ave., Roseville; Leonard Maxwell Carey (Credit), Tuncurry, via Taree; Albert Cincotta, 351 Concord Rd., Concord West; Robert David Coates, 19 Lyons Rd., Drummoyne; James John Conolly, 17 Tessa St., Chatswood; Leslie Robert Crawford, 181 Queen St., Hurstville Park; Peter Hassall Davies, 34 Undercliff Rd., Harbord; Lewis Spencer Davis, 51 Chaleyer St., Rose Bay; John Campbell Daniel, 50 Tamworth St., Dubbo; Neville Dean (Credit), 8 Burton St., Concord; Patrick John Joseph Develin, 345 Church St., Parramatta; John Dreelin, 5 Minnamurra Rd., Northbridge; Mary Elizabeth Forshaw, 2/11 Dainty Cres., Randwick; Margaret Louise Frith, 21 Renwick St., Toronto; Alan William George, 65 Wilson St., Mascot; William John Gleeson, 17 Doncaster Ave., Kensington; Lois Marie Godfrey, 23 Citizen St., Goulburn; Kevin Patrick Goonan, 22 de Villiers Ave., Chatswood; Jean Gore, 125 Grand Parade, Brighton; James Charles Gourlay, 30 Bower St., Manly; Aaron Greenstein, 1073 Canterbury Rd., Punchbowl; Colin John Griffiths (Credit), Cr. Francis and Verlie Sts., Wentworthville; Walter Sylvester Grusovin, 56 The Boulevard, Lewisham; Dulcie A. Harding, c/o H. Cox, Bexley Nth Pharmacy, Bexley North; Robert Francis Hunt, 137 Old Prospect Rd., Wentworthville; Trevor Francis Hyde, 172 Belmore Rd., Blakehurst; Ronald Claude Ives, 5 The Boulevard, Bankstown; Brian John Johnson, 22 Gardener's Rd., Rosebery; John Wilfrid Jones, 16 Iandra St., Concord West; John Alexander McDonald, 22 Palace St., Petersham; Maxwell Lloyd Mackinnon, 29 Beresford Ave., Chatswood; Iris Sivia Mendelsohn, 10 Streatham Rd., Bellevue Hill; James Louis Montague, 26 Neville St., Marrickville; Eric Moore, 238 Rusden St., Armidale; Dallas William Murdoch, 286 St. John's Ave., Taree; Phillip John Murphy, 21 Henson St., Marrickville; John Edward Colin Oldham, 6 Help St., Chatswood; Roger William Joseph O'Reilly, 21 Dunmore St., Bexley; John Emmet O'Shea, 4 Junior St., Leichhardt; Jeannette Barbara Park, 1 Bradley Ave., Bellevue Hill; Bennet James Parle, 10 Karuah Rd., Tumut; Roy Sneddon Peters, 37 Highworth Ave., Bexley; Ian Henderson Peterson, 59 Arthur St., Carlton; Lionel Gregory Phegan, 121 Miller St., North Sydney; Charles Price, 8 Alexander St., Drummoyne; Joan Shirley Quirian, 73 National Park St., Merewether; Anthony William Roper, 192 Birrell St., Waverley; William Bert Schaeffer, 1 Macquarie Place, Sydney; Dennis Nichols Scott, 61 Hunter St., Newcastle; Leo Phillip Sullivan, 615 Forest Rd., Bexley; Kathleen Mary Tarlinton, 14 Ocean Parade, Austinmer; George William Winter Tasker, 17 Bellevue St., Thornleigh; Bruce Alfred Valtin Thurn, 194 Hawthorne Pde., Haberfield; Douglas Gilbert Turner, 18 Wallace St., Burwood; Arnold John Turner, Thomas St., Milton; John Douglas Newman Turnock, 16 Bancroft Ave., Roseville; Owen Weaver, 327 Military Rd., Vaucluse.

NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

OBITUARY.

ARCHIBALD GORDON SHORT.

It is with extreme sorrow that we record the passing, on March 13, of Archibald ("Archie") Gordon Short, popular and well-loved figure in pharmaceutical circles in N.S.W.

"Archie" Short qualified at the N.S.W. Final Examination in 1907 and was registered on March 14 of that year.

The following tributes from N.S.W. colleagues have been received:—

A Record of Work and Service.

During these difficult times we often hear an exhortation from our leaders asking us to acquire a greater sense of "service" and a greater capacity for "work."

The life of the late Archibald Gordon Short is an outstanding example of "service and work," and a large amount of his effort was for the benefit of pharmacy and pharmacists.

"Arch" was born into a pharmaceutical atmosphere, being the son of a pharmacist, and as a lad selected pharmacy as his life's work.

At the age of 16 years he joined the Manufacturing Department of the Australian Drug Co., where he spent some 12 months.

He then became apprenticed to the late Geo. Stevens at his shop in Newtown. It was here that he met the daughter of his master, and later she became his wife. To Mrs. Short must be given a share of the credit for "Arch's" achievements, for her patience and understanding were an immense help to "Arch" in his career.

Having completed his apprenticeship, "Arch" duly passed his final examination, and became a registered pharmacist on March 14, 1901. At this stage he left his old master, and gained experience as an assistant in other places. However, after a few years he returned to purchase the pharmacy where he served his apprenticeship.

The name of "A. G. Short—Chemist" remained over the door for some 10 years. Simultaneously with the purchase of the retail pharmacy there was started in an adjacent building the business of "W. Short & Son," manufacturing chemists. The firm still remains active, and from its foundation has had the benefit of "Arch's" tireless efforts, even up to two weeks before he passed away. It was typical of him that he worked until it was a physical impossibility to continue.

It was in official pharmacy that the name of A. G. Short became known throughout Australia. Nobody could have given more generously of his time and talents. Among his many and varied activities in the official sphere were the Pharmacy Board, P.A.T.A., Society of Pharmaceutical Chiropractors, and the Guild. He gave yeoman service as an active member of the N.S.W. Pharmacy Board over many years, and was an original councillor of P.A.T.A. on its resuscitation in 1923, and remained a councillor till his death. For the last two years he was Treasurer.

He was the first and only President of the Society of Pharmaceutical Chiropractors, and continued in that office for many years until the Society amalgamated with other similar bodies. He then became a councillor of the new Society of Chiropractors.

His service on Guild Councils goes back to the start of this body in 1928. Prior to that time he was a member of the Council of U.P.A. and President of same in 1922.

With his long and continuous service and experience, his opinion on all matters coming before Guild Council Meeting was of tremendous value.

His standing as a manufacturing chemist earned him a place as a Member of the Chamber of Manufactures.

He did extensive research work in the development of essential oils from Australian indigenous trees.

An interest in the activities and development of the Wholesale Drug Co. ranked very highly with Arch Short. He was a Director for 30 years and Chairman of Directors for more than 25 years. He must be placed in the front rank with those stalwarts whose tenacity, vision and sheer ability have developed this organisation to its present high standard. During his years of service on the Board he never missed a meeting—a remarkable record. A broad experience and a shrewd



The late Mr. A. G. Short.

judgment combined with basic soundness fitted him for his duties with the company, and that work was always close to his heart. He was also a Director of Associated Drug Companies of Australia.

An interest in Masonic affairs was shared by "Arch." He was a member of Lodge Galen, and could always be relied on for support.

Arch Short has left an indelible mark on pharmacy. His kindness and help to those with whom he came into contact, his ever-ready advice and help to the younger pharmacist, will not be forgotten.

This grand record of service and work came to a close on March 20, when Arch Short passed to his rest. He is survived by his wife and daughter, to whom the pharmaceutical profession offer their deepest sympathy.

—NORMAN V. ORR.

The passing of "Archie" Short has removed from the many meetings and gatherings of Pharmacy organisations the most constant attendant, the most informed member of the many phases of their activities, and the most indefatigable and patient planner of a greater and stronger unity of pharmacists and their organisations.

In the 35 years I knew him the smile of a tranquil mind ever lit his countenance, and, although he faced many complex problems over that period his approach to them was always from the lofty viewpoint of a supreme confidence that if properly analysed and steadfastly adjusted fundamentally the solutions would be realised.

No man in his profession was better informed about the activities of the various organisations of Pharmacy, and through his habit of collecting and indexing data for use in his Committee work he was able always to produce the exact text of a subject or event.

NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

He was full of the qualities of character which endeared him to all who were privileged to work with him, and no man will be more missed than he will be.

As we think of "Archie" and his many attributes, and of our loss by his passing we are reminded of the greater bereavement of his wife and daughter, and our hearts go out to them in deepest sympathy.

May the memory of his steadfast character and smiling countenance comfort them and us in our sad and sudden loss.

—L. J. THOMPSON.

"No Greater Love."

Death has brought to a sudden termination a friendship which began when I entered Guild Committee Service in 1934. For 18 years I have seen a man devoting his skill, wisdom, energies and forethought to the cause of Pharmacy and pharmacists. Many of the advantages and privileges and the smooth business sailings enjoyed by pharmacists today were the creations of "Archie" Short. I know nothing much of "Archie's" work in private life, but this I do know, in M.P.A. and Guild work he devoted so much of his time to the welfare of pharmacists that one wonders how he conceived the energy and time and initiative to do so much for our cause. At a time like this more words could never adequately express the feelings, the love and the thoughts we hold for "Archie," for the man himself, and for his earnest devotion to Pharmacy and its well being. Yes, maybe three words would cover everything—"No Greater Love." So long, "Archie"—your monument is your work—you will never be forgotten.

—JIM LITTLE, Lane Cove.
Member State Branch Committee.

Vale Arch Short—Thinker.

Rarely is man given the ability to control the mind. Arch was one of those so gifted, being able, as all those associated with him in his beloved professions know so well, to concentrate his thoughts on a subject without divergence from it, and at the same time to assess the probable result of a contemplated activity with considerable degree of accuracy. How well we remember his oft-spoken phrase "First things first." I have named him a thinker because we all know that Arch gave a very large amount of his time outside of meetings to close and constructive thought on the many and varied problems confronting Pharmacy, Optometry and Chiropody, the invariable results being some betterment to those professions. One just cannot associate with Arch the idea of destructive or disruptive thought.

Arch was remarkable in that, although he was in the forefront of all forward movements in any of his three professions, he was not, during the last 20-odd years, an actual practitioner in any of them.

I will leave to others the recording of history, and make my tribute a personal one. Arch was a great help to me (as he was to so many others) when, as a junior member of various committees, I listened to his wise counsel on many difficult problems. Arch had the mind of great men, but chose not the glamour of greatness, preferring to remain the quiet, calm counsellor, giving of himself to the cause in a manner rarely seen.

We his friends, and the community, were the richer for his presence, and are the poorer for his passing.

—ALAN FRASER, Crow's Nest.

With the passing of "Archie" Short Pharmacy in Australia, and New South Wales in particular, has lost a personality outstanding in ability, and one with a very deep and keen insight into the needs of Pharmacy. From the days of the Master Pharmacists' Association

to the time of his sudden demise "Archie" was ever anxious to assist with every problem which faced Pharmacy, and in the varied angles of the profession there was no ancillary organisation in which he was not interested and active.

My personal association with "Archie" Short spread over many years in official Pharmacy, and his passing is a personal loss.

—ROY L. PENN,
Member Guild State Branch Committee.

The passing of Archibald Gordon Short was a great loss to pharmacy in Australia, as well as a personal bereavement to all who were privileged to be associated with him.

"Archie," as he was affectionately known by his wide circle of friends, has for many years given of his best in the service of pharmacy. Although he forsook the ranks of retail pharmacy many years ago for manufacturing and wholesaling activities, he never lost interest in the problems besetting the retail pharmacist, and up to the time of his death took an active interest in all facets of their problems, having, at some time or other during his career, been associated with practically every official pharmaceutical organisation—Board, Society, Guild, P.A.T.A., Drug Trade Defence Council, Chiropody, Nutritional Bureau, etc.—as well as being for years Chairman of Directors of the Wholesale Drug Co. Ltd. As an Honorary Member of the N.S.W. State Branch Committee of the Guild, he served for many years as Chairman of the Dispensing Subcommittee.

As a man he possessed a keenly analytical mind, which, coupled with his vast experience in the retail, wholesale and manufacturing spheres, and his unwavering interest in his chosen calling, was of incalculable value to pharmacy. As a Committee member his precise and careful summing up the multitudinous problems was often responsible for preventing many hasty decisions. In his quiet, sincere and forthright manner he guided the discussions back to first principles, enabling wise decisions to be made.

His counsel was always so sound that by his example he was responsible for shaping the destinies of those with whom he came in contact, and thereby exerted an untold influence on the wider circle of pharmaceutical activity.

A stout-hearted champion of what he believed to be right and in the best interests of pharmacy, he always remained calm and unruffled in any crisis, and conducted himself in a manner that beffited the true gentleman that he was.

A man of the highest principles, sterling character, unimpeachable integrity and indefatigable in attention to detail, he has left an indelible impression in the hearts and minds of pharmacists, and we are all the poorer for his passing.

I extend to his widow and loved ones my sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement, and trust that they may find solace in the fact that his life was full of service to his fellow men.

—K. E. THOMAS, Coogee.

Many a committee table will sadly miss the presence of that grand old man of pharmacy—Archie Short.

Well I remember his sage counsel and helpful friendship on first joining the Guild committee table. Nor was this given to me alone.

Archie was an excellent committeeman. Although not an orator in the true sense of the word, Archie in his simple ways always made his point, and persisted in his argument till the vote was taken. Yet he was not dogmatic and never averse to admitting error.

Pharmacy, with a capital P, and the betterment of Pharmacy shone out always as Archie's beacon, and we as members of that craft will always owe a vast debt to this fine, simple, self-effacing and lovable character.

—F. M. DAVIDSON, Mascot.

Other Tributes.

Pharmacy mourns the loss of Archibald Gordon Short, for he was one who reached the summits of pharmaceutical organisation—in the days of the Master Pharmacists' Association, in the consolidating of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association as a councillor, acted as a constant guiding influence to the Guild as an honorary Committee man, and for years steered the Wholesale Drug Company as its Chairman of Directors.

His record was one of achievement. Above all he was admired as a MAN.

—Douglas Ramsay, Immediate Past President, F.P.S. Guild of Australia (N.S.W. Branch).

My acquaintance with Archie Short dates back to 1909, when as an associate member of the Society I was privileged to attend annual meetings and the like, and listen to the deliberations of my elders.

In the period between the two wars I was associated with him on the Council of the Society, the State Branch Committee of the Guild, and the Pharmacy Board, and both as a member and as President of each body gained much from his knowledge and unfailing support.

His work was always marked by a bulldog tenacity in his attention to detail, while at the same time he always kept a clear picture of the problem as a whole.

Like his distinguished father before him, Archie rendered a magnificent service to pharmacy, and we are all the poorer for his passing.

—L. Ingamells, Charing Cross.

To my late confederate, A. G. Short, Ph.C.

Trod he path with fortitude.
Earned did he men's gratitude.
E'er his actions did reflect—
Gleam indeed—Real Respect.
Genial, he to all endeared,
His memory now a true revered.
Nobly he did Right defend,
He, Guide, Philosopher and Friend.

—Orien C. V. Leggo.

The passing of Archie Short leaves a memory of a sincere and kindly man, a man whose friends and fellow pharmacists are the better for having known. In period of years his service to pharmacy would rarely be equalled, his sound advice and plans for the future have considerably helped to bring pharmacy to its present status.

It is said that love is service. It can be truly said Archie loved pharmacy—he served it well.

—Allan Barber, Kogarah.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on March 4, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. K. A. Cartwright (Chairman), J. L. Townley, A. W. West, W. R. Cutler, H. W. Read, E. G. Hall, K. H. Powell, J. Shineberg.

The members of the Council stood in silence for one minute in memory of the late King George VI.

Mr. Hall thanked the Council for its letter of sympathy in the loss of his father.

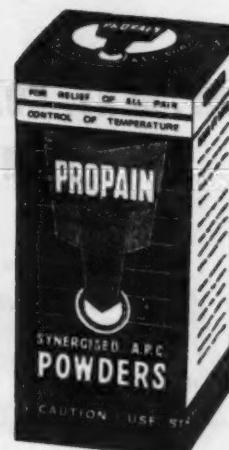
Science Congress, Sydney, 1952:

Section "O".—Mr. Read reported that data was being collected by the A.N.Z.A.A.S. for circular No. 2 which was really a preliminary programme. Concerning expenses incurred, it was decided that the Society should bear expenses approved by the Society Executive and Mr. Read.

Delegates to A.N.Z.A.A.S. Meeting.—It was resolved that the President, Mr. K. A. Cartwright, and the Vice-President, Mr. E. G. Hall, be appointed as the Society official delegates.

Annual General Meeting.—The Secretary said that all

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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

arrangements had been made for the meeting at "History House" on March 31.

Election of Councillors.—Nine candidates had been nominated. The result of the poll would be declared at the Annual General Meeting on March 31.

Report from Science Group.—Mr. Read said there was nothing special to report at this stage.

It was resolved to purchase a volume on the Acridines by Adrien Albert.

Country Visits:

(a) **Visit to Grafton.**—Mr. Cartwright said the visit had been most successful. A civic reception had been accorded the Society's representatives, and the conference on Sunday had been well attended. Details were shown in a report which had been distributed to members of the Council. [Full report elsewhere in this issue.—Ed.]

Mr. Hall said the visit had been outstanding. A good public relations job had been done. As the party left the pontoon an official farewell had been accorded them. The farewell terminated in Mr. Lane presenting to Professor Thorp a cheque for the first instalment towards a tablet machine for the University.

It was decided to send letters of thanks to Messrs. J. C. Lane, L. R. Thomas, J. D. Ada, appreciating their assistance. It was decided to record in the minutes the Society Council's appreciation of the work performed by the Secretary at Grafton, publicity in the press and over the radio, and general organisation work. Mr. Cartwright supported the remarks in this regard made by Mr. Hall. Mr. Cartwright said it would be a very good thing for the Secretary to make as many visits as he could.

(b) **Visit to Newcastle, Tuesday, May 20.**—It was decided that the Council meeting on May 20 should be the only visit to Newcastle for 1952.

(c) **Further Visits.**—Katoomba, March 25; Goulburn, April 6 or 20; Bathurst, May 4. The Secretary was asked to arrange meetings on the dates set out.

Drugs Accreditation Bureau.—Mr. Hall said the matter had been discussed at the P.A.A.N.Z. Conference at Brisbane. The B.M.A. was also interested in the accreditation of drugs. He suggested an exploratory meeting which might decide to press the P.A.A.N.Z. to investigate the matter of formation of a Drugs Accreditation Bureau. It was resolved that the Council convene a meeting for May 29 to discuss the project. The following to be invited to the meeting:—The Executive of the Society and the Guild; the President or the Secretary of the B.M.A.; a representative of the Chamber of Manufactures, Drug Division; the Minister for Health or his representative; the Under Secretary, Mr. Cameron; a representative of the Standards Association of Australia; also Messrs. W. R. Cutler, J. L. Townley, George Williams (Solicitor), Professor Thorp, Mr. Wright. It was further decided that the Executive and Professor Thorp and Mr. Wright should draft material for discussion at the meeting.

First Year Apprentices' Lectures, 1952.—It was decided to reserve the large hall in Science House for a series of lectures commencing in June on Tuesday mornings.

Refresher Lectures, 1952.—Mr. Read gave details of five lectures. The matter of further arrangements with lecturers was left in Mr. Read's hands. It was decided to book "History Hall," History House, for four lectures on appropriate dates.

Annual Dinner, 1952.—It was resolved that the dinner be held at the Carlton Hotel on or about June 13.

Pharmaceutical Education, New Course.—Mr. Read said he was pleased to see the paragraph in the paper intimating that the Premier would introduce a new course of training. The President read the telegrams from Mr. Ivan Thompson and Mr. K. Attiwill suggesting

that the Society Council should not proceed without prior consultation with the Guild on the matter of pharmaceutical education.

After discussion it was resolved that the President of the Society convene a joint meeting of the Society Council, the Guild State Branch Committee and the Pharmacy Board to discuss pharmaceutical education. The meeting to be held as soon as possible.

Mr. Maplethorpe's Visit.—Mr. Cartwright said that Allen & Hanburys Ltd. had decided to give a dinner in honour of Mr. Maplethorpe's visit to Australia on a date to be decided.

It was resolved that the Society should hold a cocktail party to farewell Mr. Maplethorpe on May 9 at "Merrybyn."

It was further resolved to write the P.A.A.N.Z. advising that the Society proposes to hold a special meeting to discuss pharmaceutical education, at which Mr. Maplethorpe will address the assemblage, and suggest the Association might associate itself with the Council in arranging for all States to be represented to hear Mr. Maplethorpe's address on a date to be arranged by the President and Secretary.

Correspondence.—The President said he had received a letter from Mrs. V. Smith, thanking the Society for its letter following her accident. Mrs. Hall and family had sent a card thanking the Council for their sympathy.

The Spastic Centre, Mosman, asking the Social Committee to consider donating funds from the Ball to the Spastic Centre. Received.

Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, advising that Mr. C. H. Williams, Pharmacy Department, Central Technical College, Brisbane, was chosen as the Vice-President. Noted.

The University of Sydney, acknowledging letter advising the Council had appointed Mr. S. E. Wright as Vice-President, Section "O," for the Science Congress, Sydney, 1952.

Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, concerning proposed talks on curriculum, and advising that Mr. Cutler will call a meeting of the Executive of P.A.A.N.Z. at an early date, and that probably an announcement will be made of a meeting of representatives of all States later on.

Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd., enclosing cheque for £25 for prizes to be awarded to Mr. R. E. Welladsen. Looking forward to receiving information concerning disposition of the second Kodak Prize of £25.

Mr. R. V. Turner, Gladesville, complaining of outcome of meeting of the Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee held on November 15, 1951, concerning the prescribing of sulpha drugs and antibiotics. Received.

Chief Secretary's Department, advising that Drug Regulations have been amended to enable persons dispensing prescriptions to deal with prescriptions issued under the National Health (Medicines for Pensioners) Regulations or on behalf of the Commonwealth Repatriation Commission in the same manner as any prescription issued under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act, i.e. to cancel and retain the duplicate of such prescription in lieu of the original.

The Pharmacy Board of N.S.W. considers that letter from Mr. Attiwill re article in the "Woman" magazine on drug addiction is one for the Society to discuss. To be discussed at next meeting.

New Members Elected:

Full Member.—Robert T. P. Newman, Yass.

Advanced to Full Membership.—Frank Skillen Ekas, St. Ives; Mrs. Joan Evelyn Dowling (nee Tanner), Surrey, England.

Reinstate.—Pauline M. Maher, Strathfield.

Associate Members.—Richard Lonsdale Brand, Rhondda Elaine Figgis, Mervyn Ernest George Hammond, William Bernard Larkin and Olga Lucy Natoli.

The meeting terminated at 11.10 p.m.

Tinea

UNDEX

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— but one makes you
feel better in the
morning!

NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on March 13, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), J. Little, W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller, W. G. Sapsford, O. C. V. Leggo, K. Jordan and L. M. Fox.

Service to Border Chemists.—Mr. Smith said he had agreed to pay the Victorian Branch 10/- per annum for supply of the Victorian "Gileal News" to border chemists. The President's action was endorsed.

Illness of Mr. A. G. Short.—The President said it was his sad duty to report the serious illness of Mr. Archie Short. His condition had deteriorated after admission to hospital. It was decided to write to Mrs. Short expressing the Committee's sympathy in her husband's serious illness.

Country Tour (Two).—The President said he had yet to visit the north and north-west areas of the State. Mr. Smith was asked to complete his itinerary.

Secretary's Holidays.—The President said the Secretary was two years in arrears with his holidays. It was decided that the Secretary should take them as soon as possible.

Departures by the M.V. Aorangi.—Mr. Smith said that Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gissing and Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell had departed for the United States by the M.V. Aorangi on March 13. Flowers and suitable farewell messages had been sent.

Pharmaceutical Education.—Mr. Smith said a joint meeting between the Guild and the Society would be held on March 18. Mr. Smith added that he had requested the President of the Pharmaceutical Society to permit the Federal President, Mr. Eric Scott, to attend.

It was decided that, in view of the State Government's far-reaching proposals concerning pharmaceutical education, that the Guild's opinion should be put before the Premier without delay in order that he should have a proper knowledge of the attitude of the master pharmacist.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Leggo reported that Federal Council had agreed to a subscription fee of £10/10/- per annum. Payments for ancillary services to be additional.

It was decided to circulate a summary of the Federal Council minutes for the information of the members of the State Branch Committee.

Representative's Report.—Mr. Coad reported that members in 18 areas had been contacted, with special contacts in the Edgecliff to Watson's Bay region, regarding lodge dispensing.

The Retail Price List No. 14 was in course of production. Members generally complimented the Guild on the Guild Service Bulletin and the Retail Price List Service. The demand for Gilseal Stripper was considerable. The main complaint by members related to (1) dispensing fee too low, (2) after hour trading by other Guild members, (3) lack of Gilseal Stripper, (4) too much clerical work regarding P.B.A. and P.M.S.

Kodak Dinner, February 28.—It was generally conceded that the dinner had been the best yet.

Reports of Sub-Committees were dealt with as follows:—

(a) **Trade and Commerce, Planning and Publicity.**—Mr. Little said a meeting would be held on the night of March 17. Members of the Retail Section of the P.A.T.A. Council would be in attendance to discuss margins on chemists' only P.A.T.A. lines.

(b) **Repatriation, Lodge and Hospital Dispensing.**—Meeting held on March 6, when there were present Messrs. R. W. Feller (Chairman), L. W. Smith, W. G. Sapsford, A. E. Conolly and J. Little.

P.B. Dispensing in Public Hospitals.—Mr. Smith reported having interviewed Sir Earle Page at Canberra. No letter could be discovered from Mr. Love reporting to the Commonwealth that the Hospitals Commission had been pressed strongly by the Guild to amend its instructions to hospitals so as to ensure that prescriptions for P.B. items would be sent out for dispensing where no dispenser is employed at the hospital.

The Secretary said he had written to Mr. Love drawing his attention to this apparent omission.

It was decided that enquiries should be made from Mr. Kelleher, and that the matter should be referred again to the Federal Secretary, also write Mr. Love a further letter.

Dispensing for Amalgamated Engineering Union.

Proposed Extension to Newcastle. The Chairman said a material factor was the likely number of members of the A.E.U. who would demand a pharmaceutical service. Arrangements would need to be made for the pricing of the prescriptions. It was decided to enquire from Mr. Truscott, Mid-Northern Pharmacists' Association, Newcastle, the probable number of A.E.U. members affected. If arrangements could be made for pricing, no objection to be made to extending the dispensing scheme to the Newcastle area.

Contributory Scheme Wollongong Area.—Approach to Australian Iron & Steel Ltd. Wollongong. Mr. Frank Reddan wrote advising it was proposed to make a drive to expand membership of the fund at the steelworks. It was proposed to issue a circular in the steelworks and also to display showcards and notices. A further point would be the entry and canvassing for members by Mr. Hiland. Everything had been arranged except the third matter. Mr. Reddan asked that a letter be written to the steelworks General Manager seeking his permission for Mr. Hiland to enter the steelworks.

Mr. Smith said the notices should be printed in various languages, as many New Australians would be working at the steelworks.

It was decided that the Secretary should draft a letter for submission to the General Manager of Australian Iron & Steel.

Regarding a visit to Wollongong, it was decided to advise Mr. Reddan that Guild representatives would attend Wollongong during the last week in March.

Hospital Contribution Fund.—Proposed Alteration to System. The Secretary said that Mr. Miller had sought an interview at which he had discussed the following proposed alterations in regard to collections, etc.:—

1. The introduction of a receipt system in lieu of stamps.
2. The payment to chemists of an enrolment fee.
3. The adoption of a calendar monthly rate, say, 1/1, 2/2, 4/4, instead of weekly calculations.
4. The introduction of combined collection.
5. The appointment of a small sub-committee to discuss the new proposal.

It was decided that the Chairman and the Secretary should constitute a Sub-Committee to discuss the matter with Mr. Miller.

Dangerous Drugs Book. It was considered that the format and size of the book produced by the Government Printer should be reviewed. It was decided that a page should be drafted for further discussion.

The Sub-Committee meeting terminated at 10 p.m.

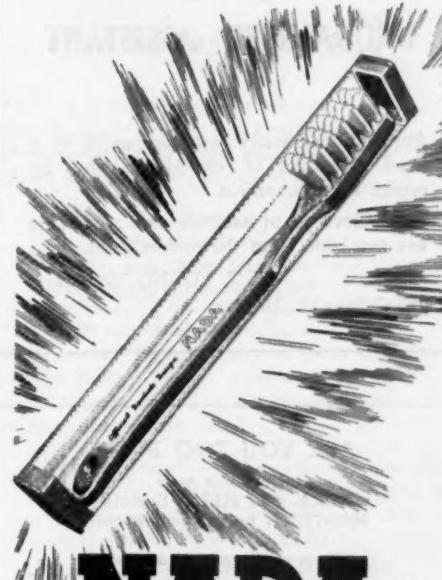
Speaking to the report, Mr. Miller said that in company with the Secretary he had interviewed Mr. Miller, Director of the Hospital Contribution Fund, on March 10. Mr. Miller was attempting to simplify collections by chemists, and apparently wished to get ahead with further printing. It had been agreed to draft a form of receipt.

Mr. Feller said that Mr. Cade, Secretary of the Medical Benefits Fund, had 'phoned him seeking a further interview.

It was decided to leave the matter entirely in the hands of Mr. Feller to further discuss with Mr. Miller and Mr. Cade.

(c) **Pricing.**—The Pricing Sub-Committee met on Feb-

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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

February 20, at "Science House," Sydney, at 8 p.m., when there were present Messrs. K. E. Thomas (Chairman), R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford, L. M. Fox and W. Coad.

Abridged Dispensing List.—Mr. Fox reported on progress made in compiling the abridged list. Prices for drugs would be based on the ruling price of the major wholesale house in the State. (Note, Ol. Theobrom. should be 6d. per dr., Mag. Carb. Pond 7d. oz.)

Supplementary List of Drugs for Use with the Liquids and Solids Ready Reckoner.—Mr. Sapsford reported the progress in compilation of the list.

Prices of A.P.F. Standard Preparations.—Mr. Leece was accorded the duty of preparing the table of dispensed prices of the commonly prescribed A.P.F. preparations in the most frequently ordered sizes.

Drugs for Inclusion in the Dispensing Drug Tariff.—It was decided to add Ung. Emulsificans Aquosum.

Prices for Drugs Sold Over the Counter.—It was suggested that the price be as published in the Dispensing Drug Tariff, plus cost of container (excluding price control drugs such as Liq. Paraffin, Methylated Spirit).

Price List No. 14.—It was suggested the No. 14 Price List should be issued on March 29, printing to be on both sides of the page, and that future price alterations to be published in weekly bulletins in a cumulative manner from week to week.

The Sub-Committee meeting terminated at 11.10 p.m.

(d) **Industrial and Early Closing.**—Mr. Smith said there was nothing to report at this stage.

Mr. Leggo congratulated the Repatriation, Lodge and Hospital Dispensing Sub-Committee on its successful negotiations, and said that Mr. Feller's work was to be commended.

Mr. Pinerua said the Sub-Committees were carrying out their duties in a very efficient way.

It was decided to adopt the reports of the Sub-Committees, the Federal Delegate's Report and the Representative's Report.

New Members Elected.—Kenneth Robert Bickle, East Hills; John K. Gill, Cremorne.

Alteration in Status.—A. Michael, Market street, Sydney, now estate of late A. Michael.

Correspondence (Special).—A.N.Z.A.A.S., inviting the Guild to appoint two official delegates for the Sydney meeting, August 20 to 27, 1952. It was resolved that the President and Vice-President be the Guild's two official delegates.

Federal Secretary, advising 1400 copies of the Rotary Calculators for liquids and solids will be sent by boat soon. It was decided that the price of Rotary Calculators to non-members should be £1/1/- each.

Mr. C. M. Audley, President, Dulwich Hill Pharmacists' Association, enclosing chart showing the efficacy of practical antibiotics, obtained from the Upjohn Co., U.S.A. Charts will be posted to doctors in the area by the Association. Offering the balance of charts to the S.B.C. It was decided to congratulate Mr. Audley on his action in securing the charts, and to advise that the Guild will gladly accept the balance of the charts.

Mr. S. T. Dawson, protesting against the charge of 5/- for the P.B. loose leaf price list issued by the Commonwealth Health Department. Received.

Mr. R. Flett, Woonona, applying for permission to participate in the Illawarra Chemists' Service Fund. Enclosing cheque for £20. It was decided to send the cheque to Miss Joan Moore, of Wollongong, the Guild being agreeable to accept Mr. Flett as a member of the body of chemists dispensing for the Illawarra Chemists' Service Fund.

P.M.S. Dispensing.—Mr. Jordan enquired whether the average ounce figures had yet been established for the whole of the Commonwealth. The President said that Government representatives would be attending at Science House during the following week to further discuss this matter.

The meeting terminated at 10.45 p.m.

VICTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

Mr. C. A. Paull, who has disposed of his pharmacy at Moe, intends undertaking relieving work for a time.

Mr. Peter A. H. Wright accepted an appointment with Mr. E. T. Elliott, Launceston, Tasmania, as from March 3.

The **U.F.S. Dispensary, Footscray**, has opened a branch at 293 Geelong Road, Kingsville, and has placed Mr. J. E. Cooper in charge as manager.

Mr. Maddron H. Shepherd, who has been relieving at the pharmacy of Mr. C. F. V. Christensen, at 387 Bay street, Port Melbourne, has been appointed permanent manager of the pharmacy.

Mr. R. S. Johnson will be opening a pharmacy at 45 Haig street, West Heidelberg, on March 5. Mr. Johnson qualified in Great Britain, and came to Australia about three years ago.

Marriage.—Mr. J. M. Kriewaldt, of Stawell, will be married to Miss Dorothy Start, of Crowlands, via Ararat, at the Ararat Methodist Church on April 26. We offer our congratulations.



The accompanying photograph is that of Mr. Louis Hamon, the new member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. A short account of Mr. Hamon's career was published in our February issue (page 164).

Mr. L. A. Hamon.

MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS.

The following relieving appointments were notified during the month:—

Mrs. J. V. Cohen, Malvern, was relieved by **Miss J. M. Beiers** (a recent arrival from Queensland) during her holiday vacation, after which Miss Beiers managed Bendall's Pharmacy, Moonee Ponds, for one week and then Kloogers' Pharmacy, Collingwood, for one week.

Mr. J. Bell was in charge of Mr. R. C. Eslers pharmacy at Box Hill whilst he was absent for two weeks.

Mrs. U. M. Bartley relieved **Mrs. F. H. McIntyre**, Malvern, for one day, and also **Mr. M. J. Dear**, Camberwell, for one day.

Mr. R. J. Anderson, Richmond, was relieved by **Mr. T. D. Barfield** for one week.

Mrs. E. M. Barton relieved at Dale's Pharmacy, Ringwood, and will be relieving Miss M. Solly, Sandringham, for two weeks in April.

Miss C. L. Blake, who comes from New Zealand, was in charge of Mr. J. A. O'Donnell's pharmacy, East Ormond, for two weeks, after which she relieved Mrs. L. Hughes, Moorabbin.

Mr. M. G. D. Barr is assisting Mr. Tonner at Beauchamp's Pharmacy, City.

Miss D. Caldwell relieved Miss I. R. Matchett, Hillcrest Pharmacy, Heidelberg.

Miss F. B. Clarkson accepted a relieving appointment for Mr. R. Dolan, Clunes, for a fortnight whilst he had his annual vacation.

You understand— *but do your customers?*

THAT it is not so long since antiseptics were definitely unsafe in any but qualified hands? Between poisoning the germs and poisoning the sufferer, the margin was narrow indeed.

THAT, from discovery to discovery, the margin between toxic strength and germicidally effective strength has been widened and widened—until today we have 'Dettol'?

THAT 'Dettol,' though highly bactericidal, is non-poisonous? Though deadly to germs it is gentle to tissue. Though a relentless foe of many a dangerous infection, it is pleasant to use and does not even stain linen.

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VICTORIA (Continued)

Mr. Henry Davis, St. Kilda, was relieved by his son, Mr. D. H. Davis, who managed the pharmacy whilst his father enjoyed a short holiday.

Mr. C. D. Everett relieved Mr. D. B. McGregor, Elsternwick, after which he managed Mr. W. E. Clack's pharmacy at Malvern.

Mr. D. H. Emson relieved his father, Mr. H. A. P. Emson, Balclava Junction, for one week whilst he had a rest at Airey's Inlet, after which he relieved Miss D. I. Mitchell, the manageress of Cunningham's Pharmacy, Echuca, for two weeks.

Mr. F. F. Eddie relieved Mr. N. E. Vince, Carlton, after which he relieved Mr. G. L. Belleville, Fitzroy, for four weeks.

Mr. W. J. Shaw, Moe, was relieved by Mr. L. F. Gurry. Mr. G. J. Hamley was in charge of Mr. H. J. Deeble's pharmacy at Deepdene for three weeks.

Mr. J. Lindner was in charge of Mr. A. E. Moore's pharmacy at Hampton.

Mr. G. N. Morrisby is relieving Mr. G. H. Edwards, Kaniva.

Miss S. Marquis is managing Miss M. A. Paxton's pharmacy, East Kew, until the end of October.

Mr. G. W. Flude, Armadale, was relieved by Mr. K. J. Munday.

Mr. D. MacDonald relieved Mr. W. E. Craig, Springvale, for two weeks.

Mr. A. R. Osborne relieved Miss F. G. Dickson, Nunawading, during her absence in Tasmania, after which he assisted Mr. E. C. Hughes, Malvern, for two weeks.

Mr. A. K. Seymour was in charge of Mr. C. S. D. Holloway's pharmacy, Berwick, for three weeks.

Miss P. Steinholdt, of Western Australia, relieved Mr. J. W. Pitney, Ascot Vale, before going to the Pharmacy Department of the Eye and Ear Hospital, Melbourne.

Miss M. A. Stoix has been managing for Mr. H. S. Wheeler, Cobram.

Mr. J. K. Trinder relieved at H. V. and W. C. Gear's pharmacy, Ballarat, and is now relieving Mr. H. L. Meredith, Seymour.

Mr. R. J. Tighe relieved Mr. E. G. Heriot, Moonee Ponds, for two weeks, after which he relieved Mr. T. W. P. Fiskin, Glenhuntly, for two weeks.

Mr. J. Paterson, Warrnambool, engaged Mr. C. Williams as relieving manager.

Mr. P. A. H. Wright is assisting Mr. E. T. Elliott, Launceston, Tasmania.

Mrs. H. D. Pout is relieving at the Malvern U.F.S. Dispensary during Mr. A. E. Bibby's absence.

Mr. J. Fairbairn has accepted a position at Mr. L. Levy's pharmacy, St. Kilda.

Mr. N. G. Davis is relieving at Mr. G. S. Bowen's pharmacy, Clifton Hill.

Miss M. Tormey acted as reliever for Mr. R. D. Tyndall, Kangaroo Flat, for one week.

Mrs. R. Baer is relieving Mrs. N. Rotman, St. Kilda, for two weeks.

Mr. F. J. Ferguson relieved Mr. R. S. Eccles, Leongatha, for two weeks. His next engagements are with Mr. T. P. Keogh, Tallangatta, and Mr. G. Hutchison, Kyabram.

Miss M. Heal will be in charge of Mr. J. M. Kriewaldt's pharmacy at Stawell during his absence on his honeymoon.

Mr. D. J. Sykes, Thornbury, was relieved by Mr. M. Abatz.

Mr. K. Brammer is relieving at H. Clarkson's pharmacy, 822 Sydney road, Brunswick.

Mr. T. S. A. McCausland, Ashburton, was relieved by Mr. K. Brown.

Mr. J. Gough relieved at Mowat's Pharmacy, Port Melbourne, for three weeks during Mr. E. C. McClelland's absence on holiday.

Mr. L. Knight relieved Mr. B. L. M. Miles, Kew.
Mr. H. L. Lemmon relieved Mr. Hill, of Finlay, N.S.W., after which he will be relieving at the U.F.S. Dispensary at St. Arnaud.

Mr. H. A. P. Ankerson, Caulfield, was relieved by **Miss Lyons**.

Miss W. M. Jones fulfilled relieving engagements for Mr. J. Coghlan, Yarraville, and Mr. L. A. Hamon, Nunmurkah.

Miss D. J. Paton acted as locum for Mrs. M. T. Allsop, Elwood, for two weeks, after which she went to Mr. D. W. London, Gardenvale, and she is now with Mr. L. Davey at Mildura.

Mr. R. B. Lumley, Toorak, was relieved by **Mrs. Zylberberg**, who also relieved Mrs. H. J. Cohen, Malvern.

Miss B. Schumacher relieved Miss E. Rose, Yallourn.

Mr. H. G. Stevenson is relieving Mr. G. S. Milne, Bourke street, City.

Mr. J. R. Shannon is assisting at Hatton & Laws, Launceston, Tasmania, for some weeks.

Mr. T. J. Schmedje, Wonthaggi, was relieved by **Mr. D. S. Thomas**.

Mr. Geoffrey Troup is in charge of Sutcliffe's Pharmacy, Bourke street, City, during Mr. G. E. McConvill's absence on holidays.

Mr. G. W. Tait relieved at H. Clarkson's pharmacy, 421 Sydney road, Brunswick, after which he relieved Mr. A. F. Turner, Thornbury.

Mr. J. A. Wilson relieved for Mr. J. M. Daly, Ormond, and has now taken a position as manager of Mr. S. G. Hollow's pharmacy, Fitzroy, while he is in hospital.

Miss Joyce Addison will be relieving at the U.F.S. Dispensary, Box Hill, during Miss F. Mellor's absence in Great Britain. Miss Mellor leaves on the Strathaird on April 1, and will be away six months.

NEW PHARMACIES.

The following new pharmacies were opened during the month:-

Mr. A. J. Marik, The Pharmacy, Mt. Eliza.
Mr. M. A. Richardson, 15 Bardolph street, Burwood.
Mr. R. S. Johnson, 45 Haig street, West Heidelberg.
Mr. J. E. Clemenson, 603 Plenty road, East Preston.
Mr. R. B. Burton, 149 Somerville road, Yarraville.

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA.

Safety Training.

After the success of the previous courses in Industrial Safety and Accident Prevention, it is the intention of the School of Management of the Melbourne Technical College to commence another course in this subject on Friday, May 30, 1952.

The course is the result of a conference called by the State Minister of Labour of public bodies directly interested in safety in industry.

The course is open to:

- (a) Persons holding managerial or supervisory positions in industry, including foremen and charge-hands.
- (b) Persons engaged in safety activities in industry.
- (c) Potentially in (a) or (b).

The fee for the full course of 20 lectures will be £1/10/-, and applicants for the course will be interviewed and enrolled at—

School of Management, Building 10a, Melbourne Technical College, Melbourne (phone FJ 9191, ext. 45), where further information and a complete syllabus may be obtained.

CHEMISTS' SUB-BRANCH R.S.S.A.I.L.A.

The annual meeting was held on February 14, 1952. Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Mr. L. B. Allen; Senior Vice-President, Mr. F. C. Wittman; Junior Vice-President, Mr. R. T. Holdsworth; Treasurer, Mr. D. D. A. Kinnear; Secretary, Mr. R. H. Borowski; Committee, Messrs. D. Mulcahy, E. W. Pretty,



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VICTORIA (Continued)

P. A. H. Wright, J. Buckley, J. H. C. Brown, D. H. Davis and C. M. McLeod.

Messrs. Brown and Wittman are again representing this Sub-Branch for No. 1A and 1B District Boards of the R.S.S.A.I.L.A.

The Anzac Dinner will be held on Tuesday, April 22, at 6.30 p.m., at the Federal Hotel, Collins street. Further information will be forwarded to members, or can be obtained by ringing the Secretary at MX 3042.

Anzac House has arranged a further outing for mental patients from Bundoora Repatriation Hospital on Sunday, April 27. Any person, member or otherwise, who could place his car at the disposal of the Committee for this afternoon is asked to contact the Secretary (Mr. R. H. Borowski) at FJ 9462 (day) or MX 3042 (evening).

REPORT OF GENERAL MEETING OF VICTORIAN CATHOLIC PHARMACISTS' GUILD.

The first general meeting for 1952 of the Victorian Catholic Pharmacists' Guild was held in the rooms of the Timber Merchants' Association, 51 Williams street, on March 7.

A splendid attendance of young members testified to the value of the recently-inaugurated Catholic students' movement. The enthusiasm of these young Catholic pharmacists augurs well for the future of the C.P. Guild and pharmacy generally.

The election of office-bearers for 1952 was notable for the popular re-election of Mr. J. W. D. Crowley to the position of President, an office which he has graced with distinction for the past four years. Elections for other office-bearers resulted: Vice-President, Mr. V. Daniel; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. Coghlan; Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Maher; Assistant Secretary, Miss C. Allen; Executive, Miss V. Attiah and Messrs. J. Mitchell, J. Callanan, Hoogen and V. Archdeacon; Students' Representative, Mr. K. D'Arcy.

The annual report for 1951 was read by Mr. J. Maher, Secretary. In moving the adoption of the report Mr. V. Meagher congratulated the Secretary on the concise and comprehensive survey of the C.P. Guild's activities for 1951. The report was a reflection of the devotion to duty of the Secretary.

Any Catholic pharmacy not already on the mailing list should notify Mr. J. Maher, 65 Doncaster road, North Balwyn (WL 1004).—V. J. Archdeacon, Press Correspondent.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO. LTD. ENTERTAINS VICTORIAN CHEMISTS.

Last January a train becoming snowbound and isolated for four days in the Sierra-Nevada Mountains, U.S.A., made world news. It so happened that two top executives of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, in the persons of Mr. Harry J. Loynd, President, and Mr. W. R. Jeeves, Director of Overseas Operations, were two of the passengers on that train, on the first stage of a world excursion, arranged to a split-second timetable, taking in parts of Australia. When four days were thus unexpectedly cut off the schedule, they were forced to cancel that part of the itinerary that took in Melbourne. However, Mr. Loynd has indicated his intention of coming to this country again, when he will be less pressed for time, and will then visit Melbourne.

As a means of bringing personally to the notice of leaders of pharmacy in Victoria the great expansion planned by the Australian company, Mr. Theo J. White, Ph.C., the General Manager of Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. in Australia, was host at dinner at Menzies Hotel, Melbourne, on March 6, when the following were present:—

Messrs. A. G. Davis, Eric Scott, Dr. C. H. Dickson, Messrs. W. R. Iliffe, S. J. Baird, H. A. Braithwaite, E. W. Braithwaite, C. P. A. Taylor, A. K. Lloyd, F. N. Lee, A. W. Callister, J. I. Richards, I. J. Thompson, A. W. McGibbons, N. Manning, E. S. Bradley, V. G. Morison, W. Wishart, Dr. B. L. Stanton, Messrs. N. C. Cossar, A. T. S. Sissons, L. Long, B. L. Warner, N. F. Keith, W. J. Langtry, F. C. Kent, K. G. Attiwill, R. G. Ross, B. Watson and T. G. Allen.

Mr. White was supported by the following executives of Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd., a number of whom had travelled specially from Sydney for the occasion:—

Messrs. M. G. Shore, H. I. C. Dent, F. W. Ritchie, G. H. Shields, A. Rogers, N. Womersley, M. Saward, A. Pratt, N. Theggie, J. Phillips, A. V. V. Rothwell, G. W. Fawaz, B. G. Rae, D. J. Worland and G. H. Collins.

At the conclusion of the dinner Mr. White welcomed the visitors, and said Mr. Harry J. Loynd had asked him to express his regret that the dinner to which they had been originally invited had not taken place, for the reason explained earlier. Mr. Loynd had asked him to say that he was very impressed with this country, and he would be back later to spend at least two weeks, when he would "do this town over." The future programme was to spend \$50,000,000 in expansion of Parke, Davis & Co., and Australia being included in this programme, would come in for "a very nice proportion." They were now building a complete new production centre on the shores of Botany Bay, occupying 27 acres of land, and erecting what they hoped would be the most modern production centre in the Southern Hemisphere. Seven acres would be required for a separate administrative block and an amenities block with a staff cafeteria, ballroom, and so on. This would require £800,000 on present-day costs, and would take about four years to build.

He recalled that 50 years had passed since Parke, Davis & Co. established its first branch in Australia in 1902.

Mr. White then introduced the Parke, Davis executives individually to the audience, and called upon Mr. A. G. Davis, representing the "senior body in pharmacy" to say a few words.

Mr. A. G. Davis, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, said he was very pleased to be present to represent the "senior body in pharmacy." He had been told to be very brief and serious. At the same time he felt he should tell them of a strange request he received at his pharmacy during the day, which momentarily placed "Euthymol" tooth paste in a new field! The guests appreciated the work Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. was doing apart from the trading angle, and they appreciated particularly the work the company was doing for pharmacy on the ethical side. Chemists knew the products the company wanted them to have and to sell and the doctors to prescribe, and they had no hesitation in dispensing these items. He could say that the guests had enjoyed themselves thoroughly, and he thanked the company very much for its hospitality.

Mr. White said following on Mr. Davis' remarks he could say that Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. had been one of the leaders in medical research on the medical side. The President of their Board of Directors had approved of the establishment in Australia of the nucleus of a research laboratory. This might not mean very much right now, but to have the nucleus of a research laboratory in Australia would, he was sure, help all of them to appreciate the possibilities when the unit had passed beyond the blueprint stage. They hoped to have that department functioning in Sydney within a year. Mr. White said he thought they would all be glad to hear now from Mr. Eric Scott.

Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President of the F.P.S. Guild, said there could not be any order of seniority because the Guild was the junior body. It was a pleasure for him to be present, both to pay tribute to Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. for the hospitality that had been lavished

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VICTORIA (Continued)

on himself and his wife recently in America, and to acknowledge the fact that this was one of the few occasions when a firm in Sydney came to Melbourne to see if there were any chemists in Melbourne!

The name of Parke, Davis was known in every pharmacy in the world. Their products could be recommended, and were a joy to their tills when they sold them.

He was also glad to be present on this occasion because in the early, struggling days of the Guild, Parke, Davis & Co. was one of the few firms that stuck to the Guild, and in the 24 years of the Guild's existence had never been "a major row" with Parke, Davis & Co.

Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. had done a great job in lifting up their profession and in co-operating in any major move in Australia for the advancement of pharmacy. The company had accepted Guild principles, and was ready to consult the Guild at all times on problems concerning pharmacy. Such things were very much appreciated. He was thankful indeed of the company's help, and hoped other wholesalers would adopt the policy of Parke, Davis & Co. If that were achieved it would make the work of the Guild unnecessary in the long run. He was very happy to hear of the company's programme for extension, and hoped it would be mutually profitable.

Mr. Scott thanked Mr. White for the entertainment provided, and for the nice gesture in inviting them to be present.

Dr. C. H. Dickson. Medical Secretary of the B.M.A., apologised for the unavoidable absence of the President of the Victorian Branch of the B.M.A., Dr. Charles Burn, who recently underwent a serious surgical operation. Dr. Dickson said he had the task a few years ago of canvassing this State and explaining the attitude of the medical profession towards certain proposals of the Government of the day, and he said then that, although he held no shares in the large drug houses, he held a great admiration in the research work they were doing. From time to time he heard criticism of research work and the commercial activities associated with that research. That was as it might be, but the fact was that the commercial houses had made real advances in drug production throughout the world. Out of this research their winners would be one in ten—perhaps even less. He had great respect for the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, but he could not imagine them getting, say, £1,000,000 from the Commonwealth Treasurer to follow up a long shot—a very long shot! What the commercial houses had given to the medical profession far outweighed what they might have done on a purely business basis. His own profession was accused a few years ago of fighting a Labour Government, and the taunt had been thrown at them that if a Liberal Government had been in power all would have been well. Dr. Dickson said that was not so, and Mr. Scott would endorse the truth of what he said.

Mr. W. R. Iliffe. President of the Victorian Branch of the Guild, said he had come to this gathering to learn something—that the Pharmaceutical Society was the senior body in pharmacy! He was happy to be able to say, nevertheless, that it was not the most important body in pharmacy or that it did the most work—he had the honour to represent that organisation. He recalled that shortly after he got through his examinations at Bloomsbury Square the candidates received an invitation from Parke, Davis & Co. which took them all over their factory. He complimented the company on having concentrated on the ethical and medicinal side of pharmacy.

Mr. White said his company above all realised that the Guild was one of the most energetic bodies, but after all they had the academic side.

Mr. S. J. Baird. President of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, said he joined with the previous speakers in offering their very sincere thanks to Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. for their most generous dinner. When Mr. Iliffe referred to the body that did all the work, he thought Mr. Iliffe was speaking of the Pharmacy Board, of which Mr. Iliffe was a member. It was very interesting to hear of the establishment of a research laboratory in Australia. This was a move very much in the right direction. Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. had always been associated very closely with research—their productions over the years had been a credit to themselves and of use to the professions. He asked that their sincere thanks be conveyed to the Board of Directors of the company, coupled with a message that on some future occasion they would be delighted to meet and welcome the company's President, Mr. H. J. Loynd.

Mr. White next called on **Mr. Fred Ritchie**, Sales Manager of the company, to address those present.

Mr. Ritchie said he had spent some years in Melbourne during the war period, having taken over from Mr. Kent in the executive work of the Medical Equipment Control Committee, when he had the opportunity of working with and appreciating the qualities of men like Dr. Stanton and Mr. Kent. He had a weak spot for Melbourne and Melbourne pharmacists. P.D.'s might be an American firm, but it was entirely Australian in composition. Mr. White had sold the Directorate in Detroit with the idea that Australia was a land of promise, and that they were going "to go places." Their heart was set on the Carrington plan. Mr. Ritchie said it had never been any effort for his company to support the Guild. Right back in 1902, when Cyril Murray started P.D.'s in Australia, it was laid down that pharmacy was the proper field of distribution for Parke, Davis products. It was the policy of the company to meet and face any problem that arose, and the time was coming when any such problems could be put forward personally and directly to their representatives instead of being handled by correspondence.

After the toast to Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. proposed by Mr. W. R. Iliffe had been honoured, Mr. Theo J. White acknowledged the good wishes conveyed, and the gathering dispersed at 10 p.m.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 360 Swanston St., Melbourne, on March 12, at 2.25 p.m.

Present.—Mr. S. J. Baird (President) in the chair, Messrs. H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister, W. R. Iliffe, N. C. Manning, A. W. McGibbons, W. Wishart, F. C. Kent (Registrar) and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

Examination Results.—The results of the Intermediate examination received from the Examiners since the date of the last Board Meeting, and released for publication by the executive, were confirmed.

Final Examination.—The reports received from the Board of Examiners were received and adopted, showing that 92 candidates presented themselves, of whom 39 passed, 41 obtained partial passes, 8 failed and 4 were absent.

The results were as follows:

Passes.—Maxwell Francis Gregory, Carmel Therese Allen, Valerie Josephine Attiah, Patricia Grace Bant, Morris Berenholz, David Braithwaite Boyall, Peggy Marie Bryant, Andrew Peter Fry, Salvatore Bandolfo, Margaret Jean Gillham, Dawn Elizabeth Gunson, Stephen William Hill, Albert Krantz, Marie Louise Lang, Ronald Glave Matson, John Walter Miller, Ian Francis Moller, William Mark Penna, Dorothy Jacobene Read, John Tremayne Roberts, Ronald George Stevenson, Bruce Henry Barker, Kenneth Harvey Billing,

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VICTORIA (Continued)

John Thomas Caldwell, Maurice Thomas Collier, Thomas Gerald Collins, Robert James Griffiths, William John Jackson, Lewis William Kelly, Alan Douglas Kosky, Gilbert Charles LePlastrier, William Murray Morton, Beth Alison Oliver, Marion Isobel Ramsay, Elinor Ray Thacker, Arthur William Uglow, Charles Ernest Wadham, Arthur Farager Watterson, Ian Charles Wood.

Partial Passes.—The following candidates are eligible to take the subjects indicated at a subsequent examination:—

Frank Raymond Ahern (Sects. I, VI); William Charles Branchett (Sects. I, II, III, IV); Laurence Elias George (Sects. I, II, IV, VI); Shirley Maud Hamon (Sects. I, IV); Joseph Kiern (Sect. II, IV); Archibald Donald Munro (Sects. I, IV, V, VI); Brian Dean O'Donnell (Sect. II); Esther Primrose Poelman (Sects. II, IV, V); John Raymond Reeve (Sects. I, II, III); Robert William Rigg (Sect. III); David Bevan Roberts (Sects. I, IV, V, VI); Geoffrey Alfred Saunders (Sect. IV); Maureen Wilson Stewart (Sects. I, III, IV, VI); Thomas Ronald Barnsley (Sects. II, IV); Leon Benporath (Sect. II); Josephine Fuga (Sect. II); Mary Veronica Hart (Sect. IV); Frank Haley Hodgson (Sects. II, IV, VI); Noel Herbert Hunt (Sects. IV, VI); Jeffrey Bert Lang (Sects. II, IV); Douglas Peel Mayson (Sect. IV); Alec Miller (Sects. II, VI); Vivian Margaret Mooney (Sect. IV); Ronald Allan Richards (Sect. II); Brendan Anthony Scally (Sect. II); Carmel Diana Younes (Sect. II); Allen Frank Adderly (Sects. III, IV, VI); John Stewart Baker (Sects. I, IV); John Ernest Bullock (Sect. IV); Ronda Patricia Byles (Sect. IV); Ursula Maud Caine (Sects. I, IV, VI); Leo Cappadonna (Sects. I, IV, VI); Douglas Rae Coates (Sect. VI); Donald Raymond Currie (Sects. I, III, IV); Margaret Davis (Sect. IV); Donald Arthur Durham (Sect. VI); Graham Kemsley Gunner (Sect. VI); Mordecai Halprin (Sects. IV, VI); Michael Stanislaus Kennedy (Sect. IV); George Henry Lewis (Sects. IV, VI); Douglas Hugh Trigg (Sect. IV); Geoffrey Woods (Sects. I, IV).

Documents Received.—The Registrar tabled the following:—

1. Guide to the Pharmacy and Poisons Act of Northern Ireland.
2. 50th Annual Report of the Board of Pharmacy of New Jersey.
3. Statement from Drug Supervisory Committee United Nations on estimate of requirements of narcotic drugs in 1951.
4. A review of the properties uses and hazards of pesticides from the C.S. and I.R.O.
5. Examination papers from various State Boards.

Correspondence.—Correspondence submitted to the Board included the following:—

To the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, giving information regarding apprenticeships in hospitals under Victorian law.

To several candidates forwarding reports and examination papers.

To three foreign applicants intimating that the Board was taking legal advice as to its powers under the Medical Act, Part III, to introduce and supervise a probationary period of service in lieu of apprenticeship.

To two Polish chemists registered in Great Britain, intimating that a decision in regard to training and examinations required of them for registration in Victoria could not be given until they were domiciled, and until they had been interviewed personally.

To the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, forwarding Certificates of Identity in favour of Messrs. J. C. Boyd and V. L. Davis.

To the Deputy Superintendent of Weights and Measures, forwarding comments on amending draft of

Weights and Measures Regulations. Reply received intimating that Board's recommendations concerning tolerances for 3 and 4 fluid oz. squat measures would have consideration.

From the Secretary, Department of Health, advising that a notice relating to the election of Messrs. Iliffe, Manning and McGibbony as members of the Board had been published in the Government Gazette.

To the Collector of Customs, Melbourne, forwarding Annual Report on administration of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations.

From Mr. Foster Springsteen, American Ex-service trainee, applying for review of earlier decision that portion of apprenticeship could not be remitted. The Board, after full discussion, resolved that Mr. Springsteen be informed that although sympathetic to the application the Board was unable to vary its earlier decision, as the legislation provided for remission of apprenticeship only in the case of persons who had served as members of Australian Forces.

Correspondence submitted was formally received.

Breach of Examination Regulations.—A candidate at the recent Final Examination was called before the Board for explanation of his action in taking from the examination room sheets of paper contrary to the specific instructions of the supervisors. The candidate said that he had not heard the instruction to that effect. After the matter had been considered by the Board, the President informed the candidate that as he had not heard the instruction, and, as it was not written or printed, and that as he had not passed in any subject the Board proposed to take no further action.

Formal Business was dealt with as follows:—

Applications for Registration.—Flora Betty Clarkson, Joyce Isabella Johnston, John Russell Shannon, David Strickland Thomas, Alison Vera Tidd, Shirley Edith Marquis, Alfred Robert Osborne, Beris Effie LePage, Joan K. Fisher (Final Exam. Vic.), Stella Mary Feakes, (Cert. Ph. Bd., N.S.W.), Judith Anthea M. S. Stewart (Ph. Bd., N.S.W.), Pauline Steenholdt (Cert. Ph. Coun., W.A.), Adolf Knoll (Cert. Ph. Bd., N.S.W.).

Restoration on Name to Register.—John Hargreaves. **Erasure from Register.**—John Frederick George (Dec. 14/2/1952).

Managers and Relievers Notified.—99.

New Businesses Opened.—3.

Apprenticeship Indentures Registered.—3.

Apprenticeship Indentures Transferred.—11.

Apprenticeship Indentures Cancelled.—1.

Apprenticeship Indentures Suspended.—2.

Certificates of Exemption Issued.—4.

Certificates of Identity Issued.—6.

Opium Permits Issued.—3.

Permits to Purchase Cyanide.—1.

Licences as General Dealers in Poisons Issued.—2.

Licences to Sell Poisonous Substances Issued.—33.

Police Reports re Poisonings.—1 Aconite, fatal; 1 Lysol, fatal; 1 Methylated spirits, fatal.

Licence to Be in Possession of Dangerous Drugs Issued.—1.

Inspector's Reports, Enquiries, Etc.:

Health Store.—The Chief Inspector recorded that a further visit had been paid to a Health Store in the City previously carried on as a pharmacy. All signs indicating that a pharmacy was being conducted had been removed, with the exception of a Neon Sign concerning the removal of which difficulty had been experienced. The matter, however, was being attended to.

Forged Prescriptions.—Further reports were received concerning alleged forgery of Dangerous Drugs Prescription by a woman. On the previous occasion a warning had been given by the Police and further action deferred because of extenuating circumstances. It was resolved that the Police be authorised to deal with this case in the light of additional information which might come forward.



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VICTORIA (Continued)

Excessive Use of Drugs.—Further particulars were submitted by the Chief Inspector concerning the excessive supplies of Ephedrobarbital tablets being obtained on a prescription by a woman in the outer metropolitan area. Prescriptions were being presented at numerous pharmacies. All pharmacists in the area had been visited and appropriate warnings given.

Alleged Unethical Practice.—A complaint was received alleging unethical practice, and suggested that the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations were not being fully observed in a pharmacy which was named. The Board directed that the matter be investigated.

Lecture.—Mr. DeLacy reported that he had delivered a further lecture on the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons laws at the Detective Training School during the month.

Manager's Name.—The proprietor of a city pharmacy had been advised that the name of the pharmaceutical chemist in charge of the pharmacy and not the business manager (who was not a qualified chemist) should be displayed on the pharmacy window in accordance with the specifications of the Pharmacy Regulations.

Surveys.—The Registrar reported that the Chief Inspector was undertaking surveys of all pharmacies at which apprentices were to be signed up. Reports referred to one pharmacy as being dirty and unfit for apprentices. The Chief Inspector had issued the necessary instruction and had intimated that a further call would be made.

Dispensary Sign.—A member of the Board reported that he had visited premises where the word "Dispensary" had been displayed. The Board's instruction that the sign was to be removed had been complied with.

General.—Request from a Guild District that the Chief Inspector should address members on the requirements of the Regulations was approved. A proposal arising from a suggestion from Mr. McGibbony that arrangements be made for Mr. DeLacy to address dental students was also approved.

Examiner's Fees.—A preliminary report on the fees payable to the Preliminary Intermediate and Final Examiners was made by the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Wishart, who intimated that he would report in greater detail at the next meeting.

Oral Examinations.—Further consideration was given to a proposal for varying the time table for the oral and prescription reading sections of the Final Examination. Various suggestions were discussed, and Mr. McGibbony said he had an alternative proposition to submit. He undertook to place this in writing for circulation to the Board members before the next meeting. It was decided that prescription reading in future be incorporated as part of the oral examination and be conducted at the same time as an oral examination. Mr. McGibbony and Mr. Manning were commissioned to go into the suggestion and make a report to the Board on the question of the examination and prescription reading.

Penicillin Preparations for Mastitis.—Complaints were received that certain distributors were supplying stores not authorised to sell penicillin preparations, and it was resolved that an enquiry be made.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £597/0/2 were passed for payment.

Renewal of Registrations.—The Registrar tabled a list of names of chemists who had failed to renew their registrations for the year 1952. In accordance with the provisions of the Medical Act Part III, 1950, it was resolved that the approval of the Minister for the erasure of these names be requested.

The meeting closed at 6.12 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne, on March 5, at 9.40 a.m.

Present.—Mr. A. G. Davis (President) in the Chair, Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. S. J. Baird, L. A. Hamon, A. L. Hull, F. W. Johnson, L. Long, V. G. Morieson, I. J. Thompson, F. C. Kent (Secretary), and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

Matters Arising from Previous Minutes.—The Secretary reported that the architects had been requested to report on the practicability of sound-proofing the Board Room.

Returning Officer's Report.—The report of the Returning Officer, Mr. F. N. Pleasance, was submitted. This showed that Messrs. A. L. Hull, V. G. Morieson, E. Scott and G. H. Williams, the four retiring members, had been re-elected for the ensuing three years, and Mr. R. H. Morrison had been re-elected as Auditor for the ensuing 12 months.

A report on the extraordinary election to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. J. S. R. Barker's resignation was also presented. This indicated that Mr. L. A. Hamon, the only candidate, had been elected.

The President welcomed Mr. Hamon to the meeting and expressed the hope that he would find the work interesting. The members of the Council were sure that he would faithfully carry out the duties of the office.

Mr. Hamon suitably responded, saying he knew he would enjoy his association with the Council. He would do his best to justify the confidence shown in him.

Illness of Mr. G. H. Williams.—Mr. Long reported that he had recently seen Mr. Williams, who was improving after his recent illness. It was resolved that a letter of sympathy be sent to Mr. Williams with best wishes for a speedy recovery.

Correspondence.—The correspondence submitted included the following:

From the Chemists' Sub-Branch, R.S.L., suggesting that special consideration be given by the Selection Committee to applications of sons and daughters of ex-serviceman chemists.

To the Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital, forwarding list of names and addresses for roster for supply of P.B.A. out-patient prescriptions.

To Mr. C. B. Macgibbon, Royal Melbourne Hospital, conveying the view of some members that conditions under which out-patients' prescriptions were being supplied was not advantageous, and suggesting that the matter be discussed.

To Sigma Co. Ltd. and Nicholas Pty. Ltd., conveying thanks for donations for prizes and bursaries.

To several members, forwarding translations of foreign prescriptions.

From member, applying for Life Membership and paying the prescribed fee.

To Mr. H. Applegate, conveying sympathy in loss sustained by him by the death of his father.

To the Government Medical Officer, intimating that arrangements could be made with local chemists to provide a pharmaceutical service for Pentridge Gaol, subject to acceptance by the Government of satisfactory terms of remuneration.

To Mr. V. L. Mewkill, St. Arnaud, intimating that the Chairman of the Hospital Dispensing Committee, Mr. McClelland, Mr. K. G. Attiwill and the Secretary, were prepared to visit St. Arnaud on March 27 for discussions between the local chemists and hospital authorities.

To the Hon. Secretary, N.U.P.S.A., intimating that it would be outside of the scope of the Society consti-

VICTORIA (Continued)

tution to guarantee the Textbook Concession Scheme proposed by N.U.P.S.A.

To the Superintendent of Telephones, endorsing application of members for installation of a telephone.

The correspondence submitted was formally received.

New Members.—The following applicants for membership were balloted for and elected:

Fellows: Geoffrey Carter, Margaret Jean Hamilton, Keith McKenzie Henderson, David Sherwin Jones, Margaret Barbara Ramsay and Dennis John Varigos.

Full Members (New): Agnes Kennon Anderson, Michael Joseph O'Sullivan Keenler, Eileen Patricia King, Mary Gertrude Ley and Evelyn Ruth Shoebridge. (Transfer from Apprentice) Flora Betty Clarkson, James Gregory Fairbairn, Ian Drysdale Lang, Geraldine Denise T. O'Conor, Erma Marian Rasneigh.

Apprentice Members: Brian Peter Cosgrave, Dawn E. Gunson, Kenneth Russell Hall, Jack Kalap, David Donald H. Martin, Alfred James Pittard, Nancy Lilian Spence, Lorraine Ada Stephen, Athalia Gloria J. Tyrer.

Parkville Site.—The President reported on a letter received from the City Council with regard to the proposal to build a College of Pharmacy on the site acquired by the Society at Parkville. Certain difficulties had arisen and the position was being reviewed.

Mr. Baird, Chairman of the Building Committee, reported also on interviews which had taken place during the month. He reported that members of the Building Committee were pressing for a further appointment with the Premier to discuss the financial position, which unfortunately had deteriorated.

Visit of South Australian Representatives.—Mr. Thompson reported that Messrs. E. F. Lipscham and K. S. Porter, of South Australia, had visited Melbourne during the month, and had conferred with Victorian representatives on the question of pharmaceutical education.

The New South Wales Council had declined the invitation to attend, taking the view that the talks should have been organised through the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia and New Zealand.

Mr. Thompson said that very good progress had been made and a number of recommendations framed.

The Secretary said that the draft recommendations had been sent to Messrs. Manning, Sissons, Lipscham and Braithwaite for editing, and when the final draft was approved the Tripartite Committee would be called together to consider the report. At a later stage it was expected that the recommendations would be considered in detail by the Council and by the Guild, and remitted to the Pharmaceutical Association for consideration on a Federal basis.

Mr. Thompson said that Mr. Lipscham had expressed the opinion that the talks had been "the most successful on education that he had ever attended."

Mr. Thompson expressed the opinion that it was desirable that Messrs. Callister and Braithwaite should pay a return visit to South Australia at an early date.

Mr. Long said he thought it was a great pity that N.S.W. representatives had not been present; particularly as big changes apparently were taking place in that State. He enquired if the President of the Federal Council of Societies was aware of the proposed new legislation.

Mr. Morison replied that the only information he had was that which had appeared in the Sydney newspapers.

The report was received on the motion of Mr. F. W. Johnson.

A.N.Z.A.A.S.—It was resolved that the President, Mr. A. G. Davis, and the Dean of the College, Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, be the Society's representatives at the meeting of Section "O" (Pharmaceutical Science), to be held in Sydney on August 20 to 27, 1952.

Report of the Selection Committee.—The President reported that the total number of applicants for selection in 1952 was 411. There were 166 withdrawals, leaving 245 available for selection. The total number selected was 161, including 110 metropolitan and 51 country applicants. The list included 104 males and 57 females.

Some members expressed the opinion that the number of girls selected was too high, and discussion took place.

Mrs. Crawford said that the Selection Committee had faced a most difficult task and had genuinely done everything within its power to carry out the policy of the Council. She felt that the Selection Committee was entitled to the confidence of the members of the Council, and that such confidence must imply trust in the capabilities of the Committee. Two members of the Committee were members of the Council and knew the views of the Council on the matter.

The President said the Selection Committee had had before it the Council's views. It would be most interesting if the Secretary were to ascertain through the records what percentage of men to women were taking an active part in pharmacy, what percentage of students who entered the College were members of the Society.

After further discussion the report of the Committee was received and adopted.

Visit of Mr. Maplethorpe.—The President said that Mr. Scott, at the last Council meeting, had referred to the forthcoming visit of Mr. C. W. Maplethorpe, Managing Director of Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London, and Chairman of the Education Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Since the last meeting he had conferred with the President of the S.B.C. of the Guild and had agreed to join forces in tendering a complimentary dinner to Mr. Maplethorpe. Details were reported and the arrangement confirmed.

Mr. Davis said that an invitation had been extended also to Mr. Maplethorpe to visit the College of Pharmacy and deliver a short address to the students while they were in session.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer tabled the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 1951, and moved that they be received and referred to the Annual Meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Long and carried.

The Hon. Treasurer also submitted the usual monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £2083/1/2 were passed for payment.

A.P.F. Exhibit.—Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the A.P.F. Management Committee, submitted a report by the A.P.F. representative, Mr. Hornby, on activities for the month.

With regard to the proposed exhibit at the Medical Congress, to be held in the Anatomy School, University of Melbourne, in August, 1952, he reported that the Society had been invited to exhibit the A.P.F. and a letter of thanks had been sent to the Secretary of the Congress. Plans for the exhibition were being actively pursued. The report was received and adopted.

Register of Married Women.—The Secretary tabled lists of married women pharmacists who were available for occasional part-time work. This list had been compiled by members of the Women Pharmacists' Association, who had made a survey of all of the married ladies whose names appeared on the Register. The names had been arranged according to Guild districts, and a copy of the list sent to the S.B.C.

Mr. Hamon said that, although the list was very small, it would be of value and should be used. Mr. Thompson suggested that copies of the list be sent to the District Guild Secretaries. He moved that a letter of thanks be sent to the Women Pharmacists' Association for their co-operation in compiling the list.

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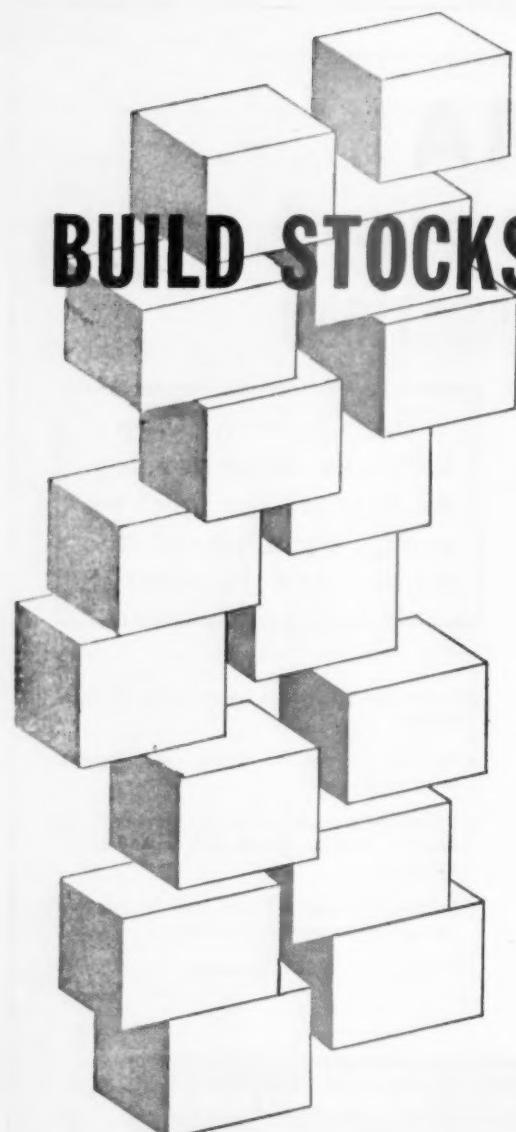
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VICTORIA (Continued)

which had involved a very considerable amount of work. The resolution was carried.

Starting Time of Lectures.—Mr. Iliffe said the Guild Committee was concerned with the fact that students in many cases did not start lectures until 9.30 a.m. The finishing time of lectures was thereby affected, and some apprentices were not returning to pharmacies when employers thought they should. The Committee would like consideration to be given to a starting time of 9 or 9.15 a.m.

Mr. Morison said this matter had been fully investigated on a previous occasion. It was then found that to start students at 9 a.m. the lecturers and staff would have to start very much earlier, and with the present programme of work that was not practicable.

National Training.—Mr. Thompson said that it had been brought to notice that National Trainees at present in camp were facing difficulties in the matter of their pharmaceutical education. He believed that apprentices in camp had been set a certain amount of work to be done by correspondence and had been requested to write an essay of considerable length. Many of the difficulties confronting students undertaking these duties were mentioned. He did not think it was practical for students under camp conditions to do the work.

Mr. Hamon said that from information he had received he agreed with Mr. Thompson that it was impossible for students to undertake the work successfully and to complete the essay.

The Secretary said that these matters had been referred to the Dean, and that the date for submission of essays had been extended in the case of trainees from the end of the First Term to the end of the Second Term of Second Year.

It was resolved that enquiry into the matter be undertaken.

The Dean's Report.—The Dean of the College, Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, attended the Council meeting at 12 noon, and presented his Annual Report, copies of which had been circulated prior to the Council meeting.

The President and members congratulated Mr. Sissons on the work of the year, and thanked him for his wholehearted co-operation. Mr. Sissons was also asked to convey to all members of the Lectorial Staff the Council's sincere appreciation of the work they had done.

The report was received and adopted.

Mr. Sissons said he was glad to have had the opportunity of attending the meeting and presenting the report personally. He thanked the President and members for their kind remarks concerning himself, and the problems with which the teaching staff was confronted.

One point which had arisen since the report was drafted was on the question of numbers. The Selection Committee this year tried to make a minor contribution to the difficulty of keeping up with requirements in Victoria, and possibly had admitted rather an over-generous number to this year's quota, with the result that the College was going to be very full for the next four years.

Mr. Thompson had spoken about co-operation, said Mr. Sissons. This was a theme they could well keep in mind on all occasions. It had been demonstrated and was a truism that they would go forward successfully if they could promote the maximum co-operation and understanding between staff and Council. They needed also the very active support of all other groups in pharmacy.

Referring to what had been said concerning staff loyalty, Mr. Sissons said that in his long association with Victorian pharmacy one of the most gratifying features had been the loyalty shown by the different sections of the staff, and it had been as evident with

some of the junior staff as it had been with the senior staff. He paid particular tribute to the work over many years of Doctors Stanton and Tonkin, who had maintained their close interest in the work of the College in spite of tremendously heavy professional calls made on their time, and to the outstanding contributions of Messrs. Manning, Callister and Wilson.

After a general discussion on various aspects of pharmacy work and activity the meeting terminated at 12.40 p.m.

THE P.D.L.

Directors' Meeting

The 340th meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited was held at 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne, on March 19, at 9.40 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (in the Chair), Messrs. W. J. Cornell, N. C. Cossar, A. L. W. Jones, F. A. Moore, F. N. Pleasance, C. C. Wallis, B. L. Warner, and the Secretary.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following letters were dealt with:

To Mr. Philip S. Hunter, former Manager of Melbourne Fire Office Ltd., inviting him to attend the Directors' meeting at 11 a.m. on March 19. The Secretary said Mr. Hunter had telephoned accepting this invitation.

To the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia and New Zealand, advising that the Directors supported the nomination of Mr. R. S. F. Greig, of Queensland, as Australian representative to the British Pharmaceutical Conference, 1952.

An enquiry from a country member for details of personal accident and sickness insurance had been referred to the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society.

The Secretary reported that on February 25 he had been interviewed by Mr. G. E. Huntley, Ph.C., a representative of the Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Company Ltd., who also held an agency of the General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation Ltd. On behalf of the latter company, Mr. Huntley was engaged in selling an all sickness and accident policy for professional men. The position in regard to the P.D.L., which had an arrangement with the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited, in regard to this type of insurance, had been explained to Mr. Huntley by the Secretary, and Mr. Huntley had expressed himself as not wishing to cut across or interfere in any way with the regular P.D.L. arrangement.

From Mr. K. G. Attiwill, Public Relations Secretariat, forwarding enquiry by Mr. C. Miles, of Mackay, Queensland (addressed to the Federal President of the Guild), on the matter of insurance of P.B.A. prescriptions. The Secretary said he had forwarded to Mr. Attiwill a copy of the letter sent to the Federal Secretary of the Guild on September 28, 1951, outlining the Directors' views on this matter, which had been circulated through the Federal Office of the Guild to the Branch offices.

From the N.S.W. Branch Secretary, forwarding (a) alterations for the list of members, (b) minutes of meeting of the N.S.W. Local Board, held on January 30.

From the Western Australian Branch Secretary, forwarding copy of minutes of Local Board meeting, held on February 5.

New Members Elected.—The following applicants for membership were balloted for and elected:

Victoria.—Kenneth F. Barrell, Creswick; Robert S. Johnson, West Heidelberg; Andre J. Narik, Mt. Eliza.

Transfer to Victoria from N.S.W. Branch.—George A. Whitford, Juniperit.

Tasmania.—John A. Ingram, Penguin.

Report on Journal.—Mr. Cossar reported having attended the meeting of the Board of Management of

VICTORIA (Continued)

the Journal on March 17, at which the main item for consideration was a substantial rise (nearly 20 per cent.) in the printer's charge covering paper and accumulated cost-of-living adjustments. The Journal Board was endeavouring to find ways and means of bridging the gap between advancing costs and declining revenue. There had been unavoidable delay in the production of the first set of Prescription Proprietary Cards for the year on account of complicated setting, which had to be firmed out by the printed, but it was expected that the January and February cards would be despatched together on March 23.

Increase of Membership of the Company.—The Secretary reported that formal notification of the resolution carried at the meeting of the Directors on February 20, 1952, had been sent to the Registrar-General's office, in a form similar to the notification in 1940, for registration. The P.D.L. representative was informed that this authority for increase of membership should now be given by the members at a general meeting. The position had been explained to the Secretary of the South Australian Branch, that it was proposed to allow this matter to carry over until the general meeting of the company in November next. This would save about £25 in postage alone in calling a special general meeting at this time of the year. The action taken was approved.

Presentation to Mr. Philip S. Hunter.—At 11 a.m. Mr. Philip S. Hunter, former manager of Melbourne Fire Office Ltd., and Mr. J. Airey, his successor; were admitted to the Board Room, and were welcomed by the Chairman. Mr. F. N. Lee, representing the Guild, was also present by invitation, and was welcomed by the Chairman.

The Chairman said the purpose of this little function firstly was to say "good-bye" officially to Mr. Hunter, and to welcome officially Mr. Airey. They had known Mr. Hunter for many years as Manager of Melbourne Fire Office Ltd., in which capacity they had had many dealings with him. Mr. Hunter's consideration and courtesy had always been unfailing, and when a matter had to be attended to he handled it promptly. He had been just as prompt in dealing with matters which called for a settlement as he had been in advising one to take out further insurance or to increase existing insurance. It was from this promptness and sympathetic dealing in the matter of claims that one gained an appreciation of the company and of the man with whom they were dealing.

On behalf of the members of P.D.L. he wished to thank Mr. Hunter for the service, consideration, and friendly co-operation he had given to chemists over the great number of years they have been associated, and to wish him very well in his retirement—a happy, full and healthy retirement. At the same time he would like to welcome Mr. Airey, who had a very big job ahead of him. They had had a few months' dealings with Mr. Airey and they felt quite sure their friendly relationship will continue and that they would receive the same friendly help and consideration as in the past.

After Mr. C. C. Wallis had supported the Chairman's remarks, the Chairman handed Mr. Hunter a memento of the occasion.

Mr. Hunter said it was at a time like this that one was almost bereft of words to express himself. He appreciated greatly the very kindly remarks expressed by their Chairman, but it must not be forgotten that it was his job, his daily duty (and a very important one) to attend to the Pharmacy section of his company's business. His association with the gentlemen present and with the chemists of Victoria had been a happy association over the years. At times there were problems and difficulties, but with the help of the gentlemen around the table they had always managed

to smooth them out—he trusted to the satisfaction of all the parties. He hoped that would continue to be the experience of the two companies. He commended Mr. Airey to them, as he was quite sure he would give them all the service and attention they required, together with the sympathetic handling of those little matters that arose now and then which were not mentioned in the daily press. This was a pleasant surprise they had sprung on him, and a very fine and friendly gesture on their part. He would treasure their gift for the rest of his life, as it would always remind him of his association with the Pharmacy profession. There were a few chemists who were not members of the P.D.L. and should be. There had been times when he had come in contact with different members of the profession and strongly advocated, in their own interest, that there was only one thing to do for their ultimate protection—to link up with the strong arm that was always holding up in their difficulties.

Mr. Airey thanked the Directors for their invitation to attend this very pleasant function, and said that it was reassuring for him to know that in following on after Mr. Hunter he was following on in this pleasant atmosphere. He hoped that he might be able to give the same service that they had had in the past, and that they would build on the foundations that had been laid.

The visitors withdrew at 12.15 p.m.

Legal Advice.—A member reported some difficulty associated with the tenancy of his pharmacy. It was arranged that his solicitors should confer with one of the P.D.L. Solicitors, and latest advice was that a basis of settlement, satisfactory in the circumstances to the member, had been agreed upon.

Two other enquiries were reported.

Claims.—It was learnt from Melbourne Fire Office Ltd. that a claim against a country member, which had been the subject of negotiation for some months, had been settled for £40.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £164/11/- were passed for payment.

The meeting closed at 12.57 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on March 4, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. W. R. Iliffe (President) in the Chair, Messrs. F. N. Lee, A. K. Lloyd, N. F. Keith, A. O. C. Blake, J. J. Cocking, J. W. D. Crowley, A. Dorman, H. V. Gear, L. Hamon, J. B. Hollow, S. Hull, W. J. Langtry, W. R. Lumley, A. E. Moore, J. I. Richards, L. G. Rowbottom, L. M. Samuel, E. Scott, B. Hornby, and the Secretary.

Attending by Invitation.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (N.S.W.), K. Attiwill, R. G. Ross and C. B. Watson.

Welcome to N.S.W. State President.—Mr. Iliffe drew attention to the presence of Mr. L. W. Smith, N.S.W. State President, and extended a welcome to him. He expressed the hope that Mr. Smith would take part in any discussions. In responding, Mr. Smith thanked the President for the opportunity of entering into the discussions, and said that he felt he must disagree with the Victorian Committee's intention to issue monthly alteration sheets for the Patents Price List. He said that, although the pricing question was a burning one among chemists, it was proving most expensive in N.S.W. Mr. Smith felt that the S.B.C. should investigate the costs very thoroughly before promising monthly amendments.

Mr. Samuel, Sub-Delegate of District 10b, was then welcomed and invited to take part in the discussions.

DON'T FORGET



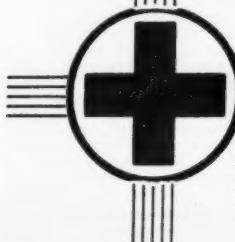
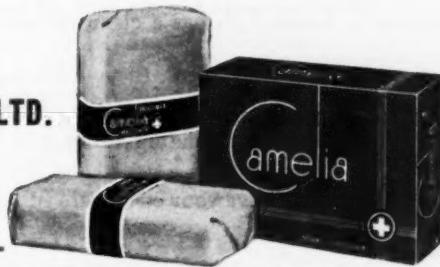
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SR.50 PFT

VICTORIA (Continued)

Lost P.B.A. Scripts.—Mr. Farnbach advised the Secretary that there would be no difficulty where an original P.B.A. or P.M.S. script was lost. Duplicates would be accepted providing they are accompanied by a sworn declaration stating that the originals could not be found, that the medicines on the duplicates had been supplied to the patient, and that should the originals eventually be found, they would be forwarded immediately to the Department.

After Hour Fee.—Mr. Keith announced that the Pricing Committee had been fully occupied with the new Patents Price List, and had not had time to deal with the After Hour Fee yet.

H.B.A.—In reply to a complaint from Mr. Mewkill that H.B.A. was not operating in St. Arnaud, the President explained that where a scheme was already working, H.B.A. was not permitted to act. Mr. Lloyd said that the same position applied in Geelong.

To Mr. Hull's statement that those over 65 years of age were not eligible for membership, Mr. Attiwill explained that special legislation was being brought in to cover those over the age limit.

As some country centres are not satisfied with their local system, the Guild is to make every endeavour to make it possible for H.B.A. to operate in their districts.

Chemists' Accounts with Patients in Private Hospitals.—Mr. Richards said that he agreed with Mr. Hull's suggestion to negotiate with private hospitals to reach some agreement on the collection of chemists' accounts by the hospitals. If they get a 10 per cent. commission, the hospitals should accept a 100 per cent. responsibility to collect from the patients.

Mr. Lloyd moved, Mr. Hull seconded, that representatives of the Trade and Commerce Committee seek an early meeting with representatives of the Private Hospitals' Association for the purpose of reaching agreement on the collection of chemists' accounts from patients.—Carried.

Mr. Moore explained that the chemist has no claim unless a written order is received from either the hospital or the patient.

Mr. Lee said that he had a rubber stamp which he put on both the original and the duplicate account. It was signed by the nurse taking delivery, stating that it was for a certain patient. He has found it a most satisfactory arrangement.

D.A.T.C.—Mr. Iliffe and Mr. Attiwill had attended a meeting of the D.A.T.C. at Wagga, where a remit from P.D.L. dealing with the need for clearer marking and identification of ampoules of differing strengths was submitted. The Chairman ruled that the letter could not be discussed, as the meeting had been called for a special purpose. The meeting agreed that its associated organisations be circularised with the text of our requests for—

- (1) Clearly printing in bold type the strength in amps of various injectables and their dosage.
- (2) The labelling of tubes and similar containers of medicinal products that the printed matter can be easily removed and that standard packages of tablets be adopted, confining the quantities to 25's, 50's and 100's.

New Members Elected.—Mrs. M. G. Lev, Mentone; Messrs. R. K. Burton, Yarraville; R. S. Johnson, West Heidelberg; and J. E. Clementson, East Preston.

District Reports:

District No. 8: Members are not satisfied with number of prescriptions (P.B.A.) received from public hospitals. The President said that this matter had been passed to the Society with a request for investigation.

District No. 3: This District is concerned at the dwindling profit margins, due to loss on Sales Tax Payment at the time of purchase and the fixing of prices by manufacturers at unsatisfactorily low rates,

and urging the S.B.C. to take the matter up with the appropriate authorities.—Resolved that this matter be referred to Federal Office.

Requesting the Pricing Committee to expedite its decision on an After Hour fee.

Suggesting that the S.B.C. request the Pharmaceutical Society to amend the College Timetable so that all students work a full 40 hours.—Referred to Society.

P.M.S. Scripts.—The President said that apparently some members were still not clear on the 4/- payment for P.M.S. scripts, and were turning down the more costly ones in the mistaken idea that they would not be paid.

This could result in a chemist losing his "Approval," which was granted on the understanding that the chemist could dispense all Government scripts.

Chemists should also realise that by refusing either a P.M.S. or P.B.A. script they were turning a customer away to another chemist, or even a local dispensary, who realised that eventually they would be fully paid.

Investigations into the cost of P.M.S. scripts were almost complete. Some scripts had already been collected and priced and forwarded to Canberra for checking by the Bureau. After this the adjustment would be made where necessary.

Methylated Spirits.—Despite the Merchandising Department's statement that methylated spirits are more freely available, and that the warehouses are receiving five times their former quantity, members are still unable to get sufficient to meet their requirements. Mr. Ross was asked to make further enquiries.

Scripts from Migrants' Hostels.—Mr. Langtry asked if migrants living in hostels were to be treated as ordinary citizens when they presented scripts. The President replied that they could go to any doctor or chemist.

The meeting closed at 10.55 p.m.

QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

An Interstate visitor to Brisbane during the month was **Mr. G. W. Flude**, of Armadale, Victoria.

Mr. C. J. Monkhouse has returned to Proserpine after spending a vacation in Brisbane.

A holiday on the South Coast was the choice of **Mr. and Mrs. Dick Gardner** and family.

Congratulations to Miss Gloria Nolan, daughter of **Mr. and Mrs. G. Nolan**, who was among the successful graduates in physiotherapy.

Marriage.—On March 8, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Brisbane, the wedding was celebrated of **Miss Helen Barbour**, of Camp Hill, to Mr. Norman Hawgood, of Bowen Hills. Congratulations and best wishes for the future.

Engagement.—An engagement of interest in Pharmaceutical circles announced during the month was that of **Miss Marie Ealer**, of Toowoomba, to **Mr. Ray Strain**, of Wondai. Mr. Strain and his fiancee are both pharmacists, and good wishes are extended to them.

Passes at the Intermediate Examination.—We offer congratulations to the following students who were successful at the Intermediate Examination conducted by the Pharmacy Board in February: Misses S. Adamson, J. Browne, P. Browne, B. Byrne, B. Collie, J. Martin, Messrs. B. Davidson, P. J. Lee, D. G. Neilsen, I. A. Outridge, N. C. Patrick, O. F. Sibbles, A. B. Wuth, R. A. Yule, E. A. Eden, P. J. Castellaro, A. Lagana and K. F. Sullivan.

QUEENSLAND (Continued)

PERSONNEL OF PHARMACY BOARD.

The Under Secretary, Department of Health and Home Affairs, has advised that His Excellency, the Governor in Council, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Pharmacy Acts, 1917 to 1939," has directed that the undermentioned persons be appointed President and members of The Pharmacy Board of Queensland as from March 1, 1952, for a period of three years:—

Stewart Byron Watkins (President).

George Charles Gough Dowling.

Christian Alexander Adolph Buttner.

Francis Hardwick Phillips.

Raymond Vivian Stowe Martin (nominated by The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland).

Cecil Samuel Alexander Nichol (nominated by The Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia).

Robert Stewart Fraser Greig (nominated by The Federated Miscellaneous Workers' Union of Australia, Queensland Branch, Chemists' Assistants' Branch).

PHARMACISTS' BOWLING CLUB.

The March game was played on the Booroodabin rink, when a very enjoyable afternoon's play resulted.

The scores for the day were:—

College, Ward, Pumfrey, Whitehead	25
Coffey, Evers, Lewis, Riddell	21
Lack, Atkins, Bell, Allison	24
Ockleford, Beavis, Gillies, Duffin	22
	—
	92

The next monthly match will be on the Windsor green on April 2.

Match Against Sandgate Club.

Members of the Chemists' Bowling Club visited the Sandgate club on March 9, and it is pleasing to report that the chemists were the winners for the day, even though by the small margin of one. The weather was perfect, the green beautiful, and altogether a very enjoyable day was spent at Sandgate. The scores for the day were:—

	Sandgate
Ockleford, Gillies, Duffin, Whitehead	22
Lack, Bell, Coffey, Pumfrey	28
Webb, Young, Burke, Howe	30
Beavis, Ward, Lewis, Fitzsimmons	24
Colledge, Thurecht, Allison, Monahan	12
	29
	116
	115

Trophy spoons were won by a Sandgate rink.

BON VOYAGE PARTY.

At Lennoxs, on the evening of March 20, the Council of the Society, the State Branch Committee of the Guild, and the Committee of the Association of Women Pharmacists, entertained Mr. R. S. F. Greig, President of the Society, and Mrs. Greig, and Mr. J. J. Delahunty, a member of the Guild Committee, and Mrs. Delahunty. Mr. and Mrs. Greig are leaving by the "Oran-say" from Sydney on April 1, and propose being away for eight months, during which period they will visit England and Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Delahunty are leaving by plane towards the end of April, and, in addition to visiting England and the Continent, they are also including the United States in their itinerary.

Forty guests were received by the Vice-President of the Society, Mr. R. V. S. Martin, and Mrs. Martin, to a background of music; cocktails and savouries were served, and informal chatting was enjoyed.

Mr. V. Barnett acted as M.C., and during the evening he called on Mr. R. V. S. Martin to make a presentation to Mr. Greig on behalf of the members of

the Council. As wife of the Patron of the Association of Women Pharmacists, Mrs. Greig was presented with a travelling bag by Miss Chalmers, who said the gift carried with it the good wishes of the Association for an enjoyable trip.

The President of the Guild, Mr. W. A. Lenehan, on behalf of the Guild Committee, made presentations to Mr. and Mrs. Delahunty and extended to them every good wish for a most enjoyable and interesting sojourn overseas.

After the guests of honour had responded, their health was drunk, followed by "For They Are Jolly Good Fellows."

A buffet supper was enjoyed, and a very happy evening concluded with "Auld Lang Syne."

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY ACTIVITIES.

Lecture by Dr. Otto Hirschfeld.

Over 130 students and pharmacists attended the lecture arranged by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, which was presented by Dr. Otto Hirschfeld in the Lord Mayor's Room, City Hall, Brisbane, on March 13.

The title of Dr. Hirshfeld's address was the pharmaceutical application of some of the newer drugs, including Cortisone, A.C.T.H., etc.

The President of the Society, Mr. R. S. F. Greig, presided and extended a welcome to those present, and particularly to Dr. Hirschfeld, who had kindly consented to deliver the lecture. Mr. Greig said he was delighted to see such an excellent attendance, and he hoped that all would find the evening most interesting and enjoyable. He then called on Dr. Hirschfeld to deliver his lecture.

At the conclusion of Dr. Hirschfeld's lecture Mr. Barnett proposed a vote of thanks to him for the very informative and instructive lecture he had kindly provided. The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation.

Presentation of Prizes.

Mr. Greig said the Council of the Society had considered that this would be an appropriate occasion on which to present the prizes won by the Pharmaceutical students for 1951, and he called on Mr. F. H. Phillips to present the Pharmacy Board Prize, known as the "R. C. Rowley Award," which had been won by Final Year Student Miss Dawn Lauder.

The Pharmaceutical Society Prize for 1951, awarded to the student gaining the highest marks for the Final year, was presented by the President to Mr. Thomas Rattray, of Toowoomba.

In the absence of Mr. F. Manning, the Queensland Manager of Kodak (Asia) Pty. Ltd., Mr. Greig presented the Kodak Prize, which was also won by Mr. Rattray.

The R. C. Cowley Intermediate Award, presented by the Council of the Society, was awarded to Mr. Trevor Grice, and was presented to him by the Vice-President of the Society, Mr. R. V. S. Martin.

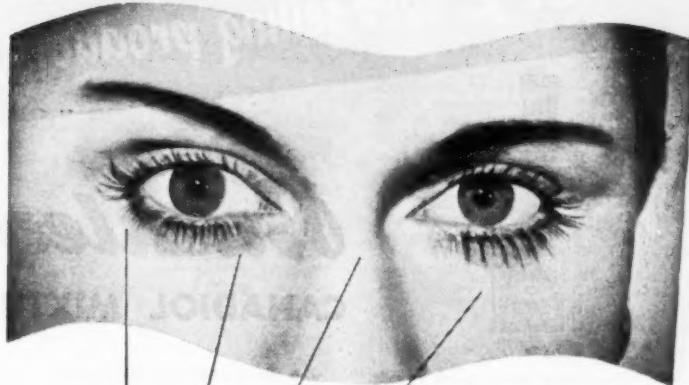
Good Wishes to the President.

Mr. Martin said he could not let the occasion pass without expressing on behalf of those present and members generally, good wishes to Mr. Greig and also to Mrs. Greig, for their forthcoming trip overseas. Mr. Martin said that Mr. Greig's counsel and advice would be missed by the Council of the Society, but they felt sure that the information he would glean from his visit overseas would be of tremendous help to the Society generally on his return. In wishing Mr. and Mrs. Greig "bon voyage," Mr. Martin said he felt sure that he was voicing the good wishes of members for a very enjoyable and happy trip.

On behalf of Mrs. Greig and himself, Mr. Greig said he desired to thank Mr. Martin and also the members of the Society for their good wishes, which were deeply appreciated.

An enjoyable evening concluded with the serving of a buffet supper.

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CWT. S. PP

QUEENSLAND (Continued)

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale's Chambers, Wickham street, Brisbane, on March 18, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. R. S. F. Greig (President), Misses E. F. Chalmers, E. A. Everett, Messrs. V. Barnett, R. V. S. Martin, J. E. McCaskie, E. W. Vance, A. B. Williams, J. S. D. Mellick, and the Secretary.

Business Ex Minutes:

Returning Officer's Report.—The report revealed that as a result of a ballot for two vacancies on the Council, Messrs. H. G. E. Sneddy and L. A. Stevens had been elected to fill those positions which were caused by the resignations of Mr. A. Scott Hyslop and Mr. R. V. Eedy. The Returning Officer's report was received.

Presentation of Prizes.—Mr. Greig said Dr. Hirschfeld's lecture, followed by the presentation of the prizes, had proved very interesting and successful. The attendance was the largest yet for any function arranged by the Council, which was very encouraging. It was hoped that other functions to follow during the year would be equally successful.

Certificate of Membership.—The President recalled that the Secretary had drawn attention to the fact that copies of the certificate which had been in operation for some time had now been exhausted, and he wondered if members of the Council had given any thought to this subject.

Miss Chalmers said she wondered if a type of identification card which our members would find handy when travelling would be of more use than a membership certificate.

Other members said they thought if a certificate in keeping with the registration certificate issued by the Board could be instituted such would be preferable. After discussion, Mr. Martin moved that future certificates be made the same size as the Pharmacy Board Certificates of Registration, seconded by Mr. Barnett. Carried. Members to give some thought of design, etc., and to submit any suggestions to the next meeting of the Council.

Correspondence.—To Mr. H. N. Linstead, Joint Secretary, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, advising that the President of this Society, Mr. R. S. F. Greig, accompanied by Mrs. Greig, will be leaving by the "Oronsay" from Sydney on April 1 to spend eight months overseas, and shortly after their arrival in London they will be happy to call on him.

To Pharmaceutical Association, stating that this Council was honoured that its President had been nominated to be Australian representative at the Nottingham Conference, and advising that the Council had much pleasure in unanimously endorsing Mr. Greig's nomination.

To Mr. H. W. Read, Secretary Section "O," notifying that Mr. C. H. Williams, Pharmacy Department, Brisbane, has been nominated as the Vice-President representative of this Society. Advising that to stimulate interest in the Section, members have been circularised, and should any be able to attend he will be advised.

To Mr. K. G. Attiwill, Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat, stating the initial meeting of the Pharmaceutical Education Sub-Committee was held in January, and forwarding a report of the meeting for his information.

To Mr. W. H. Green, notifying that the membership records of this Society reveal that on March 26, 1952, he will have been a member for 50 years. Advising that in view of his 50 years' membership, the Council has been pleased to confer on him honorary life mem-

bership.—Reply from Brownhill, Kirk & Co. Pty. Ltd., who are acting as attorney for Mr. Green, who is at present in England, conveying on behalf of Mr. Green his thanks and appreciation for the honour which has been conferred on him.

To Dr. W. Exton, conveying the Council's thanks for the miniature dispensary which he kindly arranged to have presented to the Society for its museum.

To the Queensland Spastic Children's Appeal Committee, advising that its communication will be submitted to the Pharmacy Ball Committee, the body responsible for the allocation of proceeds from the Ball.

To Mr. H. G. Louttit, conveying the Council's sympathy on the death of his mother.

From the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, conveying thanks for the message of sympathy and expressions of loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen, the receipt of which was being notified to Her Majesty.

From the family of the late E. M. Hanlon, expressing appreciation for message of condolence.

The Pharmacy Board of Queensland: (1) Advising results of the Intermediate Examination conducted by the Board in February. (2) Attaching communication received from Orridge & Company Ltd. This company advised that it has pleasure in employing and finding employment for Australian pharmacists when they visit England. Further, there are a number of chemists on their books desirous of emigrating to Australia, and requesting that if possible the functions of the company be brought before the notice of members. Resolved that this communication be referred to the State Branch Committee of the Guild for its information.

The Victorian Branch of the Guild, forwarding motions passed at a meeting of the Victorian Branch to deal with Pharmaceutical Education. Mr. Williams moved, Mr. McCaskie responded, that the Victorian Guild's recommendations be submitted to the Tripartite Committee which has been set up in this State to discuss Pharmaceutical Education.

Mr. R. S. F. Greig, stating it is his intention in April to pay a visit to the United Kingdom and Europe, when he expects to be absent from Brisbane for eight months. Applying for leave of absence from meetings of the Council during the period of his absence from the State. Mr. Barnett moved, Mr. Martin seconded, that leave of absence be granted to Mr. Greig. Carried.

The General Manager of Allen & Hanburys (Asia) Ltd., notifying that Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Maplethorpe will be in Brisbane from May 3 to 7. Mr. Greig recalled that at the February meeting it was decided that it would be preferable for the Liaison Committee to arrange for entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Maplethorpe during their visit to Brisbane.

The Pharmaceutical Press, announcing that The International Pharmacopoeia Vol. 1 for 1951 is now available. Mr. Greig said he would be happy to procure a copy of this publication when he visits London. Mr. Barnett moved, Mr. Vance seconded, that the President be empowered to purchase a copy and any other literature he considers suitable for the Society Library when visiting England.

The Queensland Institute of Medical Research, seeking information concerning the Library owned by the Society. It was agreed that the questionnaire should be completed and returned.

New Members Elected.—

Associate Members.—Miss P. E. Browne, Miss M. V. Skipper and Mr. B. H. O'Malley.

Full Members.—Messrs. K. W. Newson, R. Dunn and T. B. Hoskin.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Barnett mentioned that the Intermediate results had now been announced. An item of interest was that the Registrar had taken out figures showing the amount of correspondence and business attended to by the Board. Mr. Barnett said it must be remembered that the Registrar and his staff undertook the work for five Boards, and as there were

QUEENSLAND (Continued)

only seven on the staff, they had a full-time job which often necessitated overtime.

Mr. Greig said this would be the last report Mr. Barnett would furnish as the Society's representative on the Board. It was with regret that Mr. Barnett could not see his way clear to continue as a member of the Board, and he would like to have placed on record the appreciation of this Council for the work Mr. Barnett had done during the years he had been a member of the Board as the Society representative. Mr. Greig said it was only another Board member who could appreciate the work Mr. Barnett had rendered whilst serving on the Board. Mr. Barnett had represented the Society faithfully and well, and the other Board members were very sorry to learn that he had decided to relinquish the position.

To Mr. Martin, the new Society representative on the Board, Mr. Greig conveyed the Council's good wishes for a happy and successful term of office.

Miss Everett said she had much pleasure in endorsing Mr. Greig's remarks. She realised the time, thought and energy given by Mr. Barnett whilst acting as the Society delegate on the Board, and she had much pleasure in seconding Mr. Greig's motion that appreciation of Mr. Barnett's services be recorded in the minutes. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Barnett said he desired to thank Miss Everett and Mr. Greig for their kind remarks. Mr. Barnett said he retired from the Board with mixed feelings. He was interested, and he had learnt a great deal. Mr. Barnett extended his good wishes to Mr. Martin, the new Society representative, for a very happy and successful term as a member of the Board. He could assure Mr. Martin that he, too, would learn a great deal, and would find the Board members excellent people to work with.

Good Wishes to the President.—As this would be the President's last meeting prior to his leaving on his overseas trip, Mr. Martin said on behalf of the members of the Council he would like to bid au revoir to Mr. Greig. Mr. Martin assured Mr. Greig that he would be missed from the Council meetings and other activities of the Society. Mr. Martin said this Society was honoured in that its President had been nominated to represent Australian pharmacy at the Nottingham Conference, and Mr. Greig would capably and worthily fill that position. Mr. and Mrs. Greig had been looking forward to this trip for some time, and on behalf of members of the Council and himself he extended to them good wishes for a very happy, interesting and enjoyable trip.

Mr. Barnett said he had much pleasure in supporting Mr. Martin's remarks. He could assure Mr. Greig that the goodwill of every member of the Council went with him.

In reply, Mr. Greig thanked Mr. Martin and Mr. Barnett for their kind remarks and for the good wishes extended to Mrs. Greig and himself. He knew that the business of the Council would carry on as usual under the guidance of Mr. Martin to a very satisfactory degree. He was certainly honoured in being nominated to represent Australia at the Nottingham Conference, and he would do his best to uphold the prestige of Australian pharmacists. He could only say "thank you" again on behalf of Mrs. Greig and himself, and he hoped to have a great deal to relate on his return.

Co-option of Councillors.—Mr. Barnett said the Council had power under the Constitution to co-opt and also to hold special elections. Difficulties had presented themselves in the matter of co-option, and he felt that the time had arrived when the Council's views concerning this matter should be defined in the minutes to give some guidance for the future. In the matter of a vacancy on the Council, nominations could be called to fill an appointment, and if no nomination was received, then some member could be co-opted.

Mr. Vance said he considered that co-option should only be undertaken when no nominations were forthcoming.

Mr. Martin and Mr. Mellick said they agreed with the views expressed by Mr. Barnett.

Mr. Barnett moved that the future policy of this Council in filling extraordinary vacancies shall be the calling of nominations. In the event of no nomination being received or insufficient nominations to fill the required vacancies, the Council could then proceed to co-opt a suitable person (or persons). Seconded by Mr. Martin. Carried.

Forwarding of Dangerous Drug Prescriptions.—Mr. Barnett drew attention to the fact that some chemists are failing to send promptly to the State Health Department their Pharmaceutical Benefit prescriptions containing Dangerous Drugs. Mr. Barnett said some chemists had been very lax in this matter. If chemists kept prescriptions three months after they had been written, they were useless, and the Department would appreciate if chemists would forward their cancelled prescriptions promptly.

The meeting terminated at 10.15 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdales Chambers, Wickham Street, Brisbane, on March 6, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Messrs. W. A. Lenehan (President), C. A. Nichol, C. W. Noble, F. H. Phillips, J. J. Delahunt, R. C. Rutter, L. Hall, A. B. Chater, L. W. Huxham, A. N. C. Munro, A. W. Eberhardt, and the Assistant Secretary.

Business ex Minutes:

Re Dispensing Fee.—Mr. Lenehan asked Mr. Nichol to give a resume of what had taken place to date.

Mr. Nichol reported that there had been two or three meetings, and a list of members representing the city and country had been compiled. These members were contacted to see if they would be willing to give the information required by Messrs. Offner, Hadley & Co. A letter was also written to them giving full details of what would be required, and all such information to be confidential to Messrs. Offner, Hadley & Co. A list of members, who stated they would be willing to supply information had been forwarded to the company. The matter now rests with Messrs. Offner, Hadley & Co.

Hospital Benefits Fund.—Mr. Lenehan reminded members that at the last meeting it had been agreed that the Guild should get behind the Medical Benefits Fund and try and work in with them, with the hope that more people would be interested in the Medical Benefits Scheme. It had been agreed that the Executive should interview the Medical Benefits Fund and see if the percentage margin could be raised to 10 per cent. and an enrolment fee of 1/6. Mr. Lenehan said that the manager of the Medical Benefits Fund had called on him, and he had explained the conditions the Guild was wanting; these would be the same as those operating in Victoria, and he advised him that if the Executive of the Medical Benefits Fund was willing to meet the Guild Executive they could discuss the matter. The manager said he would see his Executive and advise further.

Pharmaceutical Education.—At present this sub-committee meets bi-monthly. It was decided if possible to hold meetings more frequently.

Correspondence.—To the Pharmaceutical Association, advising that the Guild is in favour of Mr. R. S. F. Greig being the Australian Delegate to the Nottingham Conference. Also advising that Mr. J. J. Delahunt would be in England at the time of the Conference, and enquiring if arrangements could be made for Mr. Delahunt to be an Australian representative.

JOHNSONS of HENDON

Developing Tanks

Here are the Developing Tanks that will make for popular sales with your Photographic customers. Stock up, for import restrictions must affect our supplies of these world-famous, made-in-England Johnson Tanks.



1. J20 Tank.



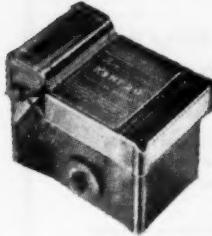
2. Universal.



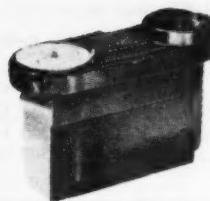
3. 35mm. Tank.



4. Dallan Tank.



5. Kent 20.



6. Cutplate

1. **J20 Tank.** For 120 film, uses 10 oz. of solution. One-piece spiral has unobstructed central tube. Deep recess in lid. Molded pouring lip. Calculator disc.

2. **UNIVERSAL.** Molded lip. Deep molded funnel in triple light-trapped, lock-on lid. Adjustable spiral film holder to six sizes, from 1 5/8th in. x 2 1/2 in. to 2 1/2 in. x 4 1/4 in.; 36 exposures, 35 mm. film and 4 to 5 feet of 16 mm. film. Calculator disc.

3. **35 mm. TANK.** Takes a full length 35 mm. film and holds 16 ounces. Time and Temperature Calculator disc is included with each tank.

4. **DALLAN TANK.** For Plates and Cut Film. Acid resisting, stainless steel tanks, fitted with water-tight lids. Removable plate rack has twelve slots. Metal sheaths can be supplied for cut-films and film packs. 3 1/2 in. x 2 1/2 in. film pack tank with sheaths.

5. **KENT 20.** Daylight tanks for any 2 1/2 in. wide film (120 or 620). Requires only 5 oz. of solution; spiral can be reloaded while wet. Constant agitation ensures even development. Made of hard black plastic and complete with 16-page instruction book.

6. **CUTPLATE.** For the most popular sizes of plates and cut-film, from miniature lantern plates (2 in. x 2 in.) to 4 in. x 5 in. plates and cut-film. Accommodates 6 plates or 6 sheets of cut-film, and requires from 15 to 25 oz. (425 to 710 cc.) of solution, depending on the size. Ample space for circulation of solutions, preventing uneven development.

7. **ESSEX.** Whole film need not be developed. Uses 7 fluid oz. of developer and fixer. Built-in Thermometer. Will take any standard 35 mm. cassette.

8. **JOHNSON APRON TANK.** For 116, 120 and 127 Roll Films. Comprises tank body, lid, spool stirrer, apron and adaptor.

Prices on application.

Sole Australian Agents:—

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containing . . .

an Adequate Sedative, Alkaline Expectorants, Guaiacol and Aromatics

DIACOL (D.H.A.)*

Two teaspoonfuls contain diamorphine hcl. gr. 1/18, guaiacol m. 5/8, potassium citrate gr. 7½, menthol gr. 1.20, with other aromatics and flavouring.

Available in bottles of 2, 4 and 16 fl. oz.

* In certain States this preparation can only be dispensed when prescribed by medical practitioners.

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DOSE :

Children—Half to one teaspoonful three times a day.

Adults—One tablespoonful three times a day.

Each ounce contains :

Vitamin A	5,000 International Units
Vitamin B ₁	200 International Units
Vitamin D	500 International Units

F. H. FAULDING & CO. LTD.

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QUEENSLAND (Continued)

To Federal Secretary, advising that Mr. W. E. Martin, the Federal Delegate for Queensland, would be applying for leave of absence as he will be in England until the end of the year, and advising that a deputy Federal Delegate will be appointed during Mr. Martin's absence. Reply, stating that future copies of the Federal Council meeting reports will be forwarded to the Queensland office during Mr. Martin's absence.

Letter to Wholesalers, advising that Dr. Newell's Eye Drops, and Portex Plastic Skin, are only available to chemists conducting a retail pharmacy with the exception of Friendly Society Dispensaries. In the case of Dexsal, this product is available to Friendly Society Dispensaries, as the Guild Contract with the company concerned provides for this condition.

To Mr. W. H. Read, N.S.W. Local Secretary of Section "O," advising that Mr. W. A. Lenehan has been nominated by this branch as the Vice-President representative.

From Mr. J. A. Dlugaj, enclosing chart for Dispensing Drug Tariff, consisting of more commonly used drugs, which he thought the Committee might be able to use. Reply, thanking Mr. Dlugaj for the list, and advising that it will come before the Committee.

From V. C. Gair, Premier of Queensland, thanking the Guild for congratulations and good wishes on his recent appointment.

From Federal Secretary, advising that at the Federal Council Meeting in January, Mr. F. H. Phillips was unanimously elected an Honorary Life Member of the Guild.

From Public Relations Secretariat, enclosing type of letter issued in connection with the Hospital Benefits Scheme in Victoria.

From Federal Merchandising Manager, stating that "Relaxa Tabs" are now being marketed in Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia, and enquiring if this State would be agreeable to the line becoming "Chemist Only." Mr. Noble said that when the matter was raised some months ago it had been ascertained that the tablets contained a drug which is restricted in this State. Mr. Noble moved that the line be signed up as "Chemist Only" and that the company responsible for this line should approach the Health Department in Queensland to see if this product can be marketed in this State. Seconded by Mr. Phillips. Carried.

Mr. W. E. Martin, applying for leave of absence from the Committee until the end of the year on account of his going overseas. Leave granted.

Queensland Shop Assistants' Union, enclosing Notice of Motion, Affidavit of V. T. Heffernan, and Order re variation of the Shop Assistants' Award. These papers were handed to Mr. Rutter for perusal.

Appointment of Federal Delegate.—Mr. Lenehan said in view of Mr. Martin's absence overseas it was now necessary to appoint a deputy delegate to the Federal Council to act in his absence. Mr. Rutter moved that Mr. Nichol be appointed deputy Federal Delegate in the absence of Mr. Martin. Seconded by Mr. Eberhardt. Carried.

Pricing Sub-Committee.—Mr. Chater stated that the work in connection with pricing was increasing, and he would like to see the personnel of the pricing sub-committee increased. At the present time Mr. Nichol was handling the retail side and he was doing the dispensing side.

It was agreed that the number of the sub-committee be increased, and Mr. Huxham and Mr. Hall were co-opted.

Mr. Huxham was asked to work on the compilation of a packed goods list.

Mr. Nichol said he thought it was necessary to have a veterinary section in the new patents list. Several members had written requesting this.

After discussion, Mr. Munro was asked if he would compile a list of veterinary lines.

P.B.A.—On reply to a question by Mr. Hall, concerning the basic prices on the free list. Mr. Lenehan advised that the Guild had no representation on the Formulary Committee. It had been suggested that pharmacists should be included, and the B.M.A. had intimated that it would have no objection to pharmacists sitting on this Committee. Mr. Lenehan stated that such a Committee would assist in supervision of Social Services Schemes.

Liquid Calculators.—Mr. Lenehan advised that a number of calculators had now been received at this office, and it had been suggested that a fee of 10/- be charged to non-members. Resolved that a fee of 10/- be charged to non-members.

The meeting terminated at 10.15 p.m.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Mr. J. Woollard has closed his pharmacy in Firle.

Mr. K. Frazer is now in charge of the Prospect branch of the M. C. Moore group of pharmacies.

Mr. J. Grooby has been assisting Mr. E. Thompson, of Kilburn.

Mr. K. Dunstone is now acting as manager at Stead's Pharmacy, Alberton.

Mr. S. Chodowski is now in charge of Warren's Pharmacy in John Martin's emporium.

Mr. A. Tiver, of Henley Beach, has been holiday making in Tasmania.

Mr. M. Webber has been relieving Mr. R. Patrick at the pharmacy at Woodville Gardens.

Mr. L. Maloney is now assisting Mr. A. E. Gryst, of Kilkenny.

Mr. R. J. Wilson has been assisting Mr. C. Jensen, of Exeter.

Mr. A. Coverdale is now helping Mr. W. Sage, of Brighten.

Mr. W. T. Taylor, of Whyalla, engaged Mr. A. Nicholas for a prolonged term in February and March.

Mr. E. Cartier has been in charge of the pharmacy of Mr. L. Tiver, of Naracoorte.

Mr. R. Crago has sailed for England on an extended tour with Mrs. Crago.

Mr. D. Underwood has been assisting Mr. C. Hennessey, of Knoxville.

Mr. B. Richards managed the pharmacy of Mr. E. Miller, Kensington, for two weeks during March.

Mr. B. Holland has taken over the management of the Brighton branch.

Mr. D. Goscombe is now in charge at Hawthorn in place of Mr. Topperwein, who has retired.

Mr. R. Hanna arrived home with Mrs. Hanna about the middle of February. He has been assisting at Stremmel & Jolly's pharmacy, King William street.

Mr. W. Fraser has resigned his position with Mr. D. Wilkinson, Mt. Barker, and purchased the business of Mr. O. Conley, of Snowtown.

Mr. L. Woolford has resigned his position with Stremmel & Jolly and accepted an engagement with Mr. D. Wilkinson, of Mt. Barker.

Miss A. Chapman spent the last weeks in February and the first weeks of March in charge of the pharmacy of Mr. N. Evans, Goodwood.

Mr. B. Mildren and **Mr. P. Jacobs** have been holidaying on a motor tour of the south-east and of the eastern States.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

Mr. L. Lever spent a fortnight in February at Clare on behalf of Mr. B. Nicholls and a similar period in March with Mr. A. Lean, of Graymore.

Miss A. Short assisted Mr. N. Letcher, of Parkside, before going to Moonta as manager for Mr. R. Gartrell in the middle of March for three weeks.

Dr. Hallett, of Nairne, has called at the office of the Pharmacy Board and requested assistance in arranging for a pharmacist to open in that town.

Mr. V. L. Mitchell, President of the S.A. Branch of the Guild, has been appointed as a member of the Pharmaceutical-Medical Liaison Committee.

Mr. D. Moriarity relieved Mr. J. Watson as manager for J. White & Sons, North Adelaide, for a few weeks in February.

Mr. P. Warnecke has been in charge of The Pier Pharmacy during the absence of Mr. J. Manton on leave.

Mr. R. Mudie will be in charge of F.S.M.A. at Reade Park until the return of Mr. H. Flood from the Pacific Islands in July next.

Mr. J. Purches has opened a pharmacy at Glenside, taking charge himself, and appointing Mr. D. Fleer to manage his original pharmacy on The Parade, Norwood.

Mr. J. Teakle and Mrs. Teakle have been holidaying in Melbourne during February, leaving Mr. P. Warnecke in charge at the St. Peters branch of Humble's Pharmacies.

Mr. H. C. Martin, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board and Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, was away on holiday leave at Port Victoria during the last weeks of March.

The President of the Pharmacy Board, **Mr. K. S. Porter**, and the Lecturer in Pharmacy, **Mr. E. F. Lipsham**, have visited Victoria for conferences of an informal nature regarding educational systems and the next issue of the A.P.F.

The following relievers have acted on behalf of the respective **Managers of Friendly Society Association Pharmacies** in recent weeks: **Mr. E. Kay** for H. Flood, of Reade Park; **Mr. J. Kildea** for Mr. R. Hibble, of Rosewater; **Mr. K. Pawson** for Mr. A. Sperber, of Parkside; **Mr. C. Grimes** for Mr. W. Clappell, of Norwood.

MARRIAGE.

Southon-Hibble.—The marriage of Elaine, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Southon, of Colonel Light Gardens, to Ross, only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hibble, of Colonel Light Gardens, took place at Clarence Park Methodist Church on February 23.

BIRTHS.

Sauer (nee Jervis).—On March 16, at Calvary, to Josephine and Sam—a son.

Carnie.—On March 9, in London, to Alison, wife of John—a son.

Dundon.—On February 25, at Calvary, to Lorraine and Noel—a daughter (Bernadetta Therese).

Callaghan.—At Terowie District Hospital on February 29, to Kath and Roy—a daughter (Felicity Kathleen). Our congratulations.

ILLEGAL SALE OF STREPTOMYCIN.

Peter Shepherd, pharmaceutical chemist, of Railways Buildings, North Terrace, Adelaide, was charged on March 6 with having sold 30 bottles of Streptomycin without a prescription in September, 1950, contrary to the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act.

He was fined £5 with £2/12/- costs.

Mr. J. Marshall, of the Crown Law Office, who prosecuted, said that a parcel containing the drugs was

posted by a migrant to an address in Europe and that the parcel had been intercepted by the Postal Authorities.

Mr. C. V. Smith appeared for Shepherd.

TERMINATION OF LODGE AGREEMENT.

"The Advertiser" (Adelaide), of March 1, reported that South Australian chemists as from that date had terminated agreements to dispense for members of Friendly Societies and their dependents at special rates, and that the Friendly Society Medical Society, which conducts 25 shops in the metropolitan area, had announced that it would dispense medicines for about 10,000 extra metropolitan lodge members and dependents.

The President of the South Australian Branch of the Guild, Mr. V. L. Mitchell, said that chemists would continue to serve lodge members, but would require them to pay the same rates as private customers.

BREACHES OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

South Australian Prosecution.

Charles Henry Ward, physiotherapist, was fined £20, with £4/10/9 costs, in the Thebarton Police Court on March 4, for having illegally disposed of a poison, namely Pentone, contrary to Regulation 98 under the Food and Drugs Act.

Mr. L. B. Matthews, who appeared for Ward, said his client, a registered physiotherapist, had obtained quantities of the drug from A. M. Bickford & Sons. These quantities were purchased for patients on authorised doctors' prescriptions. From time to time his client had administered the tablets to his mother, and had also taken them himself.

The S.M. said he accepted the defendant's claim that at no time had he administered Pentone to a girl patient, who died at Tanunda last year.

Mr. W. Wells, of the Crown Law Department, prosecuted.

COMPULSORY X-RAY.

Compulsory T.B. X-Ray examinations are being conducted for the first time in South Australia. Every body in the town of Clare between the ages of 14 and 65 were required, under an order issued by the State Health Minister, Mr. McEwin, to submit to X-Ray examination between March 6 and 25.

Residents over 65 and those living outside the area were urged to volunteer for tests in the interests of themselves and their families.

This is the first action taken under the wide powers vested in the Minister by amendments made to the Health Act last year. Clare has a population of about 1500.

It is expected that similar tests will be made in other towns.

The T.B. Director, Dr. Woodruff, said that Clare was one of the first towns visited in 1949 under the voluntary health service.

Compulsory tests would probably start in the very near future in the metropolitan area.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 25 King William street, Adelaide, on March 12, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. K. S. Porter (President) in the Chair, Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, Walter C. Cotterell, G. L. Burns, D. C. Hill, and the Registrar.

Revision of Poisons Schedules.—Mr. Lipsham reported on comments received from members, and he also indicated that arrangements had been made with the Editor to print the tabulation in the A.J.P.

Mr. Porter reported on the Pharmacy and Poisons Act 1910-1948 received from Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia.

Relievers.—18 appointments were notified.

Inspectors' Reports.—Inspector reported 24 visits, including one at premises where a registered chemist was not in charge at the time of the visit. Letter was sent to the pharmacist concerned, and an explanation received from him. Resolved that the explanation be accepted.

Finance.—Statement for the month of February was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £88/10/10 were passed for payment.

Practising Certificates.—Applications received and approved from Messrs. D. H. Bardolph, K. J. Frazer, C. L. Grimes, B. J. Holland, J. B. Kildea, D. D. MacQueen, W. C. Pak-Poy, K. C. Pawson, D. R. Penney, B. H. Rogers, T. N. Skewes, P. G. Stedman, L. T. West, E. D. Fleer, L. A. Sutcliffe, and Miss L. M. Short.

Letters were sent to registered pharmacists who had not paid their practising certificate fee.

Apprentices.—Approval was granted for the assignment of indentures between Mr. R. J. Brougham and Miss M. H. Mayfield to Mr. C. H. Freeman; between Mr. G. R. Townsend and Mr. G. N. Kamm to Mr. B. J. Holland; and between Mr. J. B. Ryder and Mr. D. Telfer to Mr. R. H. Grist, subject to the equipment being completed.

Examination Results.—Warning letters were sent to students who have failed two examinations after one course of instruction. Copies of these letters were also forwarded to the masters of the apprentices concerned.

Registration of Premises.—Applications received and noted from Messrs. S. M. Chodowski, W. Fraser, K. J. Frazer, J. A. Purches, E. J. Holland, D. B. Goscombe and E. D. Fleer.

Registrar.—Death of Mr. R. H. G. Warren on 13/2/52 noted.

Essential Equipment for Training of Apprentices.—Reports were submitted, and the necessary action decided upon.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Half-Yearly Meeting

The Half-yearly Meeting of the members of the Society was held in SDN Auditorium, Gawler place, Adelaide, on Monday, February 18, 1952, at 8 p.m.

The President, Mr. J. D. Garrett, presided over an excellent attendance of 104 members and 23 associate student members. He welcomed back from abroad two members, Mr. T. G. Mitchell, of Black Forest, and Mrs. Carroll (nee Miss B. Reed), and wished Mr. R. Guenther, of Younger street, a good trip when he sailed for England in a few weeks' time.

The President also welcomed those new members who had enrolled by reason of having passed at the recent examinations.

The President then addressed members regarding several matters of interest which had taken place since the last meeting. His remarks included the following:—

Fellowship Course.

I know that you will all be delighted to hear that the Fellowship Course is commencing this year. The arrangements are that

- (a) The Council may grant the distinction of Fellowship as an honorary award to persons whose services to pharmacy have been of outstanding merit.
- (b) The Council may elect as Fellows (by examination) members of not less than three years' standing who have complied with the conditions prescribed from time to time.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, INC.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS 1952

Members of the above Society are notified that nominations for three Councillors will close at 12 noon on April 30th, 1952, at the office of the above Society.

J. U. Maxwell,
Returning Officer.

Commercial Bank Chambers,
25 King William Street,
ADELAIDE.

Now in TWO designs

Greg-Steel
Spatulas

Blade sizes:
3½ in.-12 in. long



SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

The prescribed conditions, subject to such modifications as the Council shall decide, are as follows:-

Unless granted an exemption because of previous academic attainment or other cause, an applicant shall have—

1. Attended the lectures in Materia Medica B (501) of the Diploma in Pharmacy of the University of Adelaide and passed a special examination conducted by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of S.A.;
2. attended the lectures and passed the examination in an approved subject of a University degree or diploma course;
3. attended such other lectures and passed such other examinations as may be prescribed; and
4. complied with the prescribed requirements and passed a theoretical examination in Advanced Pharmaceutics.

Up to the present time seven applications have been received from members, and so we have made an excellent beginning. Other members should contact Mr. Lipsham, who will be happy to discuss the course.

You have received a circular dealing with the talks to be given in the first term on Social Science. This series of lectures is a new departure, and the Council recommend members to take part in them, as the subject matter is very interesting.

Later in the year a series of talks will be given on Human Biology, with particular reference to the part played by natural and synthetic drugs of a potent nature in the healing of the sick.

Ethical or Business Problems.

You have also received a circular dealing with the appointment of a committee to act in an advisory capacity on ethical or business problems affecting members. While realising that the committee will have a very difficult task in dealing with matters submitted, it is felt that an effort should be made to assist members in such problems.

Science Congress—Sydney, August, 1952.

I would also like to bring before your attention the meeting of Section "O" of the Science Congress to be held in Sydney in August, 1952. Preliminary information is available to any member who may be able to attend the Congress.

Increase of Annual Subscription.

The notice of motion dealing with the alteration of rules to raise the annual fee from £2/2/- to £3/3/- was then dealt with. Mr. R. Fisher moved the adoption of the motion, and Mr. C. Gibson seconded.

The Secretary stated that he had received 50 voting papers, only one of which was in the negative. This was endorsed by the member to the effect that he considered the increased fees to be justified, but was voting in the negative to draw attention to the fact that professional fees for dispensing had not been increased for many years, in spite of the enormous rise in the cost of living.

In the absence of the Treasurer, Mr. V. L. Mitchell, the Secretary, Mr. H. C. Martin, then briefly outlined the need for an increase by saying an increase was necessary because of advancing costs.

It should be noted that the present subscription has been in force since 1928. In order to give some idea of increased costs since that time, I have listed the following figures:-

The basic wage for males has increased from £3/15/- to £10/5/-, an increase of 173 per cent, and for females from £1/15/- to £7/13/9, an increase of 339 per cent. Letter postage has increased from 2d. to 3½d. per letter, an increase of 75 per cent, while the increase in the cost of postage of circulars has been from 1d. to 3d., an increase of 200 per cent. Telephone rentals have

increased over 100 per cent, and the cost of calls by 60 per cent. The cost of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," which is a very substantial item, has gone from 8d. per copy to 1/4 per copy, an increase of 100 per cent. Fortunately, office rent has not increased to the same extent, but nevertheless the increase is also appreciable. Printing and stationery costs have risen tremendously. Lighting has also markedly increased. There are, of course, other items of expenditure, such as the cost of the conference of P.A.A.N.Z., Gold Medals, subscriptions to the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies, cost of annual meetings, etc., all of which show substantial increases.

Owing to the alteration made by the University in conferring of Degrees and presentation of Diplomas, it was felt desirable that a special function should be held for the presentation of Pharmacy Board Certificates. This has taken the form of a Complimentary Dinner to the newly-qualified members, and has added to the expenses of conducting our Society.

I have not attempted to give the actual figures for 1929 and 1952 for the very good reason that the general set-up of the Society has altered during that period. The major change has been the transfer of educational facilities to the University, and secondly we have had a substantial increase in membership during those years. These changes make the figures unsuitable for comparative purposes. The Council has not asked for an increase in subscriptions before tonight because various drives for membership have been successful, and both old and new pharmacists have recognised the importance of the work being done in the interests of the profession. Membership has grown from 170 in 1929 to a present membership of about 410.

If you stop to analyse the percentage increases which I have set out, you can only form the opinion that the finances of the Society have been handled very efficiently and conservatively by the various Councils which have been in office during the past 20-odd years.

I therefore recommend the resolution with every confidence that you will accept the increase, realising that the pound of money as it stands today is a vastly different unit of currency to the pound we knew in 1929.

Mr. R. Anderson asked the Treasurer if he had considered an increase of half a guinea instead of one guinea. He was informed that such had been considered, but that the lesser sum was not adequate because further increases were already in sight and would have to be met.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried without a dissenting vote being cast.

Presentation of Prizes.

The President presented to the winners the Patterson Prizes for 1952. These are donated by Miss Patterson in memory of her late father, Mr. G. Patterson, who conducted a pharmacy in Glenelg for many years.

First Year.—Mr. R. N. Watts, apprenticed to Mr. F. M. J. Moore.

Second Year.—Mr. C. L. Reed, who is a son of Mr. C. A. M. Reed, of Glenelg, and apprenticed to Mr. K. S. Porter, of Albert Park.

Third Year.—Mr. H. G. Ramsay, apprenticed to Mr. D. Moseley, of Mile End.

The **Fourth Year Kodak Prize** is to be presented at a special function to be held later in the year.

Mr. Garrett presented, for the first time, prizes given for the best students in the newly-established series of lectures dealing with Pharmaceutical Services. These lectures include first aid, surgical dressings, sickroom requisites and merchandising. The recipients were:

First Prize: Mr. P. Wiscombe, apprenticed to Mr. S. C. Patterson. **Second Prize:** Mr. J. Pickering.

At the conclusion of formal business the President stated that Mr. B. McCarthy, of the Department of Health, a member of the Society, who had recently been appointed as lecturer and examiner for Forensic Pharmacy, would speak on some of the newer proprietaries which are within the restricted field.



Lantigen Dissolved Oral Vaccine's NEW winter advertising will again be Australia-wide! From coast to coast all leading Metropolitan and Country newspapers will carry the powerful NEW series of large-space Lantigen advertisements, and YOU the Chemist will benefit when you tie in YOUR Pharmacy these three ways:-

1. Arrange window and counter displays with Lantigen's free, colourful series of window and counter show cards.
2. Ensure your Lantigen stocks are ample to meet this NEW sales stimulus.
3. Recommend Lantigen, the original series of Dissolved Oral Vaccines, to your customers—it has proven itself! . . . more than 2 million bottles sold.

Lantigen "A" for the Common Cold.
 Lantigen "B" for Catarrh, Bronchitis, Bronchial Asthma.
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 Lantigen "C" for Rheumatic Complaints.
 Lantigen "D" for Boils and Pimples.
 Lantigen "E" for Hay Fever.



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DISSOLVED ORAL VACCINES

Products of Edinburgh Laboratories, 103 York St.,
Sydney.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

Address by Mr. B. McCarthy.

The following is a summary of Mr. McCarthy's remarks:—

I have been asked to speak concerning recent additions to the lists of restricted drugs. In dealing with them I propose to mention the more interesting and lesser-known points concerning them, as I know that most of you are familiar with the drugs themselves. I also want to mention several poisons which are not sold only on prescription, but which are of interest to pharmacists.

Firstly, then, the Dangerous Drugs. As you know, Pethidine has been restricted for some time. The wisdom of including this first of the synthetic Dangerous Drugs is now being revealed in that cases of addiction to the drug are being found, also that cases are not uncommon of prolonged usage and dependence on the drug for medical purposes.

There is no doubt that this drug is being heavily overprescribed for minor ailments since the advent of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Act. It has developed into the free analgesic with little thought for the fact that it is a habit-forming Dangerous Drug. I would like to mention one instance of this increase that I investigated; the rate of prescribing of Pethidine tablets by one doctor had increased from some 400 in three months before P.B.A. to some 4000 in the first three months of the operation of the P.B.A.

The latest additions to the list of Dangerous Drugs comprise eight drugs as follows:—Alphaprodine, Beta-prodine, Hydroxyketipendine, Ketobemidone, Isosamidone, Methadol, Methadyl Acetate and Phenadoxane.

Of this group Phenadoxane as Heptalgin is the only one available in this State at present.

One of interest is Ketobemidone, which is reported to have addiction properties as bad as Diamorphine, which, in the psychopath, can produce addiction in as short a period as two weeks.

Coming now to the Third Schedule Poisons, I would mention the synthetic antihistamines. These drugs were included in the restricted list because of their side effects, including drowsiness, which is more pronounced with some types of persons than others. It was rightly considered that this transitory drowsiness could lead to motor car accidents. I have recently seen a report of an accident with a fork lift truck, the driver of which had such a period of transitory drowsiness.

A lesser known and perhaps not as well observed application of this restriction is to the travel sickness proprietary medicines with an antihistamine drug as their base, e.g. Travamine, Anohamine and Avomine, all of which are similar to the original American Dramamine.

Preparations for external use containing these drugs are also prescriptions only. Examples are the creams of Antistine, Benadryl and Tyribenzamine, Caladryl lotion and Antistine Privine solution. Certain types of these preparations have lately been exempted from the prescription requirements in Victoria, and application has been made to the Department in this State by some manufacturers for a similar exemption. This change is under consideration.

The next group is the Sex Hormones. These may be grouped as the Oestrogens, Progesterone and Androgens. There are a number of reasons for the inclusion of these drugs in the restricted list, not the least of which is the present popularity of Stilboestrol in efforts to cause abortion. Hormones have been included in cosmetics, but the consequent inclusion in the restricted list will reduce the sale of such cosmetics. Obviously it is not considered desirable that a cosmetic should contain a potent drug. At one time the application of sex hormones in this way was thought to be carcinogenic, but this theory is now discounted.

A lesser known application of this restriction is to Stilboestrol as an implant tablet for castrating

cockatoos. These sales are prescription only, but the practice is not prohibited. It is prohibited in Canada and a similar restriction is under consideration in U.S.A. because up to 15 mg. of unassimilated drug has been found in treated birds. This is many times the human dose, and so the practice is considered by some workers to be potentially dangerous to human beings.

The last drug in this section that I would mention is Antabuse. This is a drug which the Danish manufacturers state produces hypersensitivity to alcohol. Alcohol when given to persons previously treated with Antabuse produces a series of disagreeable symptoms resulting from an increased concentration of Acetaldehyde formed from the alcohol. The symptoms, intense flushing headache followed by nausea and vomiting, are such that they prevent the patient from taking alcohol. The medication must be combined with intensive psychotherapy to obtain permanent results. Serious results and reactions may result in some cases, and it is therefore dangerous to take Antabuse except under close medical supervision. It will be seen that it is not to be treated lightly or handed out without proper supervision. Its inclusion in the Third Schedule is therefore well justified.

Coming now to the group of drugs restricted by Regulations other than the Poison and Dangerous Drugs systems—the antibiotics—the original Penicillin Regulation has been extended to include all similar drugs. Some are defined in the Regulation, e.g. Aureomycin, Streptomycin and Chloramphenicol. There is also a general clause which will cover any new drugs of the type not specifically named in the Regulation.

I would like to refer to Streptomycin and the enquiries received from New Australians regarding the export of the drug to Europe. The foreign prescriptions sometimes presented for this drug are not valid in this State. In any case, export is prohibited under Commonwealth law. Some cases of mailing the drug to Europe under a false description have been discovered, and legal proceedings have been taken.

Experiments are now being carried out in the use of some of the Antibiotics in animal feeding as growth-promoting agents. The drug for such purposes is prescription only in S.A. It is interesting to note that in Canada an exemption from the prescription requirement has been made for such stock foods.

So much for the restricted drugs. I would like to mention in concluding several new poisons which are of general interest to pharmacists.

Firstly, the organic phosphate insecticides such as Parathion, H.E.P.T. and T.E.P.P. These are potent insecticides requiring extreme precautions in their use. In orchard work the worker should wear a mask, gloves and protective clothing, with no smoking or eating during the process. The antidote for these poisons is Atropine in large doses.

Secondly, the recently-developed rat poison, Warfarin, which is not yet listed as a poison. This is an anticoagulant drug similar to but more toxic than Dicumarol B.P. 1948. It is a potent rat poison which produces internal haemorrhage. It represents a big advance in rat poisons in that there is no bait shyness. The rat, after consuming the bait, is sick. It does not know the cause of the sickness, nor does it connect it with the bait. They will stagger to the bait in their last stages. Death usually occurs within 3-7 days, and in the open. Satisfactory tests have been carried out in this State, and one member here tonight for whom I obtained a sample of the poison has tried it, and speaks highly of its outstanding results. The poison will shortly be available in this State, but will be dearer than the usual types. If it is going to be as successful as tests would indicate, the extra cost is going to be well worth while.

At the President's request the Secretary outlined recent amendments and additions to the pharmacy legislation in South Australia.

[Arrangements have been made for a special article on this subject for a subsequent issue of the Journal.—Ed.]

BIGGEST RADIO ADVERTISING DRIVE in the HISTORY of FIRST AID REQUIREMENTS



FOR SAFETY'S SAKE
CHECK YOUR MEDICINE CHEST!

To meet the everyday emergencies that occur in every home here are the surgical dressings you need!

- ✓ COTTON WOOL ✓ ADHESIVE PLASTER ✓
- ✓ COTTON WOOL ✓ ADHESIVE PLASTER ✓
- ✓ BANDAGES ✓ ELASTIKON ✓
- ✓ GAUZE ✓ BAND-AID ✓
- ✓ COTTON BALLS ✓ RED CHAIN is the ONLY sterilised surgical dressing

PRODUCTS OF JOHNSON and JOHNSON
The most trusted name in surgical dressings

Johnson & Johnson have launched a concentrated radio advertising campaign to sell their First Aid requirements in your Pharmacy. Special showcards have been produced. Do your part by arranging window displays, floor displays, counter displays . . . and get your share of the extra business from this tremendous radio advertising campaign.

LOOK WHAT WE'RE DOING!

1. A nation-wide hook-up of stations will carry this "Check your Medicine Chest" theme to the housewife, three mornings per week.
2. Quiz Kids! The "Check Your Medicine Chest" theme will also be featured in this powerful sales-getting programme. Remember, Quiz Kids reaches almost every worthwhile centre in Australia.
3. Plus — a comprehensive spot campaign on over 35 stations on the Macquarie Network.

Add it all up! Every day a lot of people are going to become First Aid conscious, and come to your store for their First Aid Requirements. Be in it right from the start — tie up with this mammoth radio campaign.

IT'S A BRAND NEW "MONEY SPINNER" FOR YOU!

You can make *big profits* from your First Aid Department. Extra business is always welcome, so be with us, stay with us, and in the next few months make history in First Aid Requirement Sales.

**STOCK UP...DISPLAY...SELL SELL!!
BE RIGHT IN IT....IT'S BIG BUSINESS**

JOHNSON and JOHNSON PTY. LTD.

BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, PERTH, HOBART

For Fine Chemicals of Finest Quality

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BEX for Quick Profits!



In the press and over the radio the Bex story is being told in practically every home in Australia 52 weeks in the year. It has always been the policy of the manufacturers of Bex to support retailers to the limit with National Advertising that blankets the country, and also by maintaining a quality of product upon which consumers can depend. As a result Bex enjoys largest sales volume among pain relievers today and gives the retailer a quick turnover, generous profit margin.

Take full advantage of this set-up by displaying and recommending Bex.

Bex

POWDERS AND TABLETS

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

General.

At the conclusion of the remarks various members spoke upon various aspects. Mr. H. G. Collyer on the fact that the **National Service Act** requires apprenticeships to be extended for the period spent in camp; Mr. R. Fisher on the effect upon the **right of a pharmacist to employ another apprentice** before the first had completed three years of indenture; Mr. A. Russell on the system to be adopted regarding **extensions** and the effect upon wages.

Mr. E. F. Lipsham, on being requested by the President to speak upon some dispensing problems, said that since the Brisbane Conference in May, 1951, there had been an interchange of the details of educational systems and examinations with the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland. These negotiations had culminated in the Pharmacy Board of S.A. agreeing to accept pharmacists qualified in Northern Ireland on to the S.A. Register, and Northern Ireland agreeing to do likewise as far as South Australia was concerned. Other States were making similar arrangements for reciprocity.

During the investigations of the proposal it was found that apprentices in Northern Ireland attended part-time courses during the first three years of apprenticeship and a full-time academic course of 30 weeks during the fourth year. This meant that only 22 weeks were spent in the pharmacies during the last year.

The examination system provided for two series of tests, the first in scientific subject and the second in applied science. The courses appeared to be in most subjects of degree status, but very little attention appeared to be given to organic chemistry. There were no official courses in forensic pharmacy or in commercial aspects. The courses in pharmaceutics did not appear to be of an extensive character, and no mention of the subjects of poisons and antidotes or of dispensing on the metre system was to be found in the syllabuses or the examination questions.

The tests in practical pharmacy and in practical dispensing were of a standard far below that required in South Australia, as members could judge for themselves from the following examples.

Mr. Lipsham then read a number of examination papers of this type from Northern Ireland and England, including those set for the chemist and druggist qualification, the higher qualification of Pharmaceutical Chemist and Bachelor of Pharmacy degree.

He concluded by saying that these were the dispensing problems which he wished to place before the meeting, and that it was obvious that these qualifications provided excellent training in theoretical subjects, but failed to provide sufficient practical training suited to the practice of retail pharmacy.

At the conclusion of the meeting members partook of light refreshments, and had a chat with their friends before dispersing at about 11 p.m.

General Enquiries.

Mr. F. Potts then introduced the subject of the fees charged for coaching students, stating that he considered the rates to be too high. After Messrs. Bowey, Gould and Anderson had spoken on various aspects of the question, the President said that the Council would look into the matter.

Some further speakers mentioned difficulties they had come up against with prescriptions from New South Wales which were not marked. This item was referred to the Guild.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY COUNCIL MEETING.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 25 King William street, Adelaide, on March 4, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. J. D. Garrett (President) in the Chair,

Messrs. Walter C. Cotterell, A. C. Holloway, K. S. Porter, V. L. Mitchell, E. F. Lipsham, J. D. Duncan, and the Secretary.

Tutor's Fees.—At the General Meeting held on February 18 a query was raised as to the rate of fees charged by a tutor for recent examinations. It was decided that the pharmacist who had made the complaint should be asked to supply the name of the tutor concerned, together with the subjects in which he was coaching, in order that such tutor might have an opportunity of making a reply if he so desires.

Third Schedule Poisons.—Dealing with the request for a circular to members to assist them in interpreting the legislation under Third Schedule Poisons, it was decided that a representative of the Department of Public Health should be asked to confer with the Council in order that a full discussion could take place on this troublesome subject.

Correspondence.—From Mr. R. S. F. Greig, Queensland, advising that he would be in Adelaide on April 7 on his way to England.

Mr. V. L. Mitchell has been reappointed as the Council's representative to the Society of Pharmaceutical Chiropractors.

Letter of sympathy has been forwarded to Mrs. R. H. G. Warren.

Finance.—Statement for the month of February was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £280/2/3 were passed for payment.

Secretary reported that several members had not yet paid their subscriptions, and directions were given for a further letter to be sent to the members concerned.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. L. H. Broad, J. B. Ware, D. H. Bardolph, K. J. Frazer, B. J. Holland, J. B. Kildea, W. C. Pak-Poy, D. R. Penney, B. H. Rogers, F. G. Stedman, L. T. West, D. D. MacQueen, K. C. Pawson, S. M. Chodowski, C. L. Grimes, and Miss L. M. Short.

Pharmaceutical Education.—Messrs. Lipsham and Porter reported on the visit to the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, and outlined the discussions which had taken place. Details of the decisions are to be circulated to members of the Council, the Board and the F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch) Committee. In due course the matters will be further considered by the Tripartite Committee on Education.

The Secretary was directed to forward a letter to the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria expressing appreciation of the extensive hospitality extended to Messrs. Lipsham and Porter.

A circular has been received from the F.P.S.G.A. (Victorian Branch) dealing with pharmaceutical education.

Elections.—The Secretary reported that Messrs. Walter C. Cotterell, E. F. Lipsham and K. S. Porter would retire on June 30, 1952, and that nominations would close on April 30, 1952.

Appointment of Returning Officer. It was resolved that Mr. J. U. Maxwell be appointed as Returning Officer.

General.—Secretary reported that Dr. Hallett, of Narine, had called and stated that he considered there was an opening for a pharmacy in that town. It was resolved that the Secretary advise F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch).

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at 195 Victoria square, Adelaide, on March 10, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. V. L. Mitchell (President), H. G. Collyer, Walter C. Cotterell, J. D. Garrett, G. K. F. Scott, A. C. Holloway, A. A. Russell, R. G. Shetliffe, and the Secretary.

New Members Elected.—W. Fraser, Snowtown, and P. Meegan, Semaphore, (transfer from Miss Crofts).

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

Correspondence.—Federal Office: (1) Re calculators.—Secretary to send same to all members. (2) Pharmaceutical education.—This matter was referred to Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Collyer and Russell.

Public Relations Secretariat, re U.F.S. Medicine Service.—Received. It was considered that this matter did not apply to this State.

Federal Merchandising Service:

(1) Relaxa Tablets.—Secretary to write Mr. Ross and state that this State was in favour.

(2) Glucojels.—This matter was attended to by the Secretary.

(3) Nada Toothbrushes.—Secretary to enquire who is the agent and when will release take place.

Federal Delegate's Report.—The Federal Delegate (Mr. Walter C. Cotterell) gave a general resume on the following matters:—Nada Toothbrushes; "Giseal" Stripper; Glucojels; Wages Rates in Victoria; Letter from Federal President to Dr. Earle Page in respect to Statutory Committee; Pricing Service of Drug Tariff and Proprietaries; Constitution Rule 64A; Retention of retiring members as members; Re the loan of £10 to be a gift; Appeals to Court against Social Services Determinations; Contractual Rights in regard to Social Services.

Mr. Cotterell was thanked for his report.

Pricing Officer's Report.—The Pricing Officer, Mr. J. D. Garrett, gave a general report on his meeting with representatives of the State Prices Branch in regard to margins on Dressings and Cotton Wool. It was decided that Mr. Garrett could make his list available to the Prices Branch.

Mr. Garrett gave a general resume on the various price variations, and was thanked accordingly.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £32/14/4 were passed for payment.

It was resolved that the sum of £9/8/6 paid by the Secretary for luncheon at Waikerie be refunded to him forthwith. Also resolved that each member and the Secretary who visited Waikerie be paid a transport fee of £2, and that the £18 advanced by the Secretary for this purpose be refunded to him forthwith.

Closing House of Chemists' Shops.—Deferred to a future date.

Changing of Award for Country Assistants.—It was decided to invite Messrs. White, Moore and Finlayson to attend the next meeting of the S.B.C. in regard to this matter.

Children's Welfare Department.—Mr. Cotterell and the Secretary reported the result of their meeting with this Department, whereby all future work done would be at the Guild Tariff Rates.

Meeting with Hon. T. Playford.—Resolved that the President, Mr. V. L. Mitchell, Mr. Walter C. Cotterell and the Secretary be a delegation to a meeting with the Premier on March 27.

Methylated Spirits.—Resolved that Secretary rewrite to the Department of Trade and Customs in regard to Methylated Spirits.

Pharmaceutical Society.—Secretary to reply to the three letters as indicated at the meeting.

R. Gartrell.—Secretary to reply and recommend to our member to apply to the Mutual Hospital Association on a chemist basis of 10 per cent.

Easter Closing Hours.—It was resolved that the Easter Closing Hours would be as follows:

Good Friday: Closed all day.

Saturday: 9 a.m.-12 noon, 7 p.m.-8 p.m.

Sunday: 7 p.m.-8 p.m.

Easter Monday: 7 p.m.-8 p.m.

Country Visits.—In view of the success of the meeting of country members at Waikerie on March 9, it was resolved that the next meeting of country members would be held at Moonta on May 11, to be followed with meetings (on dates to be fixed) at Port Pirie, Naracoorte and Murray Bridge.

The meeting closed.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Miss M. Turner has been managing the late Mr. McLean's pharmacy at Katanning.

Mr. D. G. Kinleyside, of Harrison's Pharmacy, has been on holiday in the eastern States. Mr. B. S. Tasicker acted as reliever.

Our sympathy is extended to **Mr. A. S. McWaters** and **Mr. E. M. Palmer**, both of whom suffered bereavement during the month.

Good wishes are offered to **Mr. C. Eakins**, who has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. K. Hollingworth at Kellerberrin.

Miss M. Spelman has joined the staff of Rees' Pharmacy at Fremantle, and **Mr. A. S. McWaters** at Trouchet's Pharmacy, Perth.

Mrs. L. E. Paprill has resigned from the staff of Tilly's Ltd. to accept a position at Mr. K. W. Smith's London Court Pharmacy.

Mr. E. H. Williams had to undergo an operation last month. At the time of writing these notes his condition was satisfactory. Mr. B. L. Smyth was in charge of the pharmacy during Mr. Williams' absence.

Misses E. M. Youngs and **J. G. Wignall**, recently arrived pharmacists from Victoria, acted as locums for Mr. L. O. Siggs at Collie, A. J. Turner at Albany and K. Fogarty at Northam, thus enabling these members to take holidays.

Mr. Ian Sinclair left by the liner "Ormonde" on March 11 for a trip to England, where he intends having a "working holiday" for a year or so. As his former employer, Mr. John Nott, has recently returned from England, we are wondering whether the "travel urge" is contagious.

Mr. J. H. Tindale, after practising for over 60 years at Guildford, has retired and disposed of his pharmacy to Mr. J. R. Temby. Mr. Tindale's name is No. 18 on the Pharmaceutical Register of W.A., the registration being dated December 15, 1892. So far as we know he is the only surviving foundation member of the Pharmaceutical Society of W.A. We wish him continued good health in his retirement, and extend our best wishes to his successor.

Recently qualified pharmacists have been of great assistance in supplying the heavy demand for relievers at this time of the year, thus enabling several chemists to take holidays. Among these were **Miss Betty Wilson**, who acted for Mr. Barrigan, of Pemberton, and Mr. J. D. Gunning, of Manjimup; **Miss H. M. Allen**, who acted for Mr. J. P. Inglis, of Bayswater; and **Mr. H. L. Spence**, at Ken Medd's pharmacy.

Other pharmacists on holiday included Mr. H. C. Jaentsch, of Subiaco (Mr. J. C. Watson acted as locum); Mr. R. K. Archer, of Mt. Hawthorn (Mr. E. M. Palmer as locum); Mr. A. G. Curtis, of Northam, and Miss E. L. Gray, of Perth (Mr. H. M. Gardner as locum); Mr. T. McManus, Southern Cross, and Mr. E. G. Mason, of Quairading (Miss H. Hartrey as locum); Mr. E. B. Stacy, of York (Miss A. Elsworth as locum).

Obituary.—It is with regret that we record the death, after a long illness, of **Mr. O. H. Sargent**, of York. Mr. Sargent passed his final examination in 1902, when he was awarded the first Webster Memorial Gold Medal issued by the Pharmaceutical Council. He was a keen botanist, and at one time acted as Examiner in Botany for the Pharmaceutical Council. To his widow (also a pharmacist) we extend our sincere sympathy.

PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL MEETING.

At the March meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council of W.A. the following registrations of pharmacists were approved:—Mrs. L. E. Pappill, Misses F. M. Flint, B. L. Wilson and M. K. Turner, Messrs. V. C. Cooper, E. W. Hutchinson, I. H. Spence and B. S. Tassicker.

The following indentures of apprentices were registered:—Laura Eininovici to W. J. Nott, Patricia Roberts to A. W. Walsh, R. B. Robinson to J. H. McMorrow (Boans Ltd.), N. Wende to S. T. Samaha.

Annual Graduation Ceremony.—A report of the third Annual Graduation Ceremony, held at the Assembly Hall, Perth, on March 19, is published elsewhere in this issue.—Ed.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

On February 27 Mr. H. D. Fitch, President of the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, visited the first year apprentices at their class at the Perth Technical College.

Dr. E. M. Watson introduced the President, who welcomed the apprentices to the profession of pharmacy and gave them some advice on how to study.

He diagrammatically explained to the apprentices the set-up of pharmacy in the health organisation of the State, and of the responsibility of the Pharmaceutical Council in administering the Pharmacy and Poisons Act and the Police Offences (Drugs) Act.

He advised the male apprentices who would have to undergo national service training to take a great interest in their basic military training. Should the country ever require their services as pharmacists they would be commissioned officers, but they would be much more efficient as officers if they paid attention to basic training.

On behalf of the Pharmaceutical Council he wished them every success in their studies.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at 51 King street, Perth, on February 12.

Present.—Messrs. G. H. Dallimore (Chair), R. I. Cohen, R. W. C. Dalby, G. D. T. Allan, W. G. Lewis, J. W. Bodkin, R. Edinger, A. A. Baxter and R. Healy.

Guild Fees.—A special meeting of the State Branch Committee was held in January to discuss the increase in the annual subscription, and the matter was finally taken to Federal Council Meeting by Mr. G. H. Dallimore, Federal Delegate.

Nestles Ltd.—The Secretary reported that Nestles Ltd. had been contacted. The reply was that instructions had been received from the company's head office to remove its lines from P.A.T.A.

Correspondence.—The correspondence as read was received.

P.D.L.—Resolved that the reply received from Federal Office re our queries concerning P.D.L. be referred to the local office of the P.D.L.

"Propain."—Resolved that the Secretary make a survey of the "Propain" advertising campaign and report same at the next meeting.

P.M.S.—Resolved that the Secretary contact the Chief Pharmacist to obtain the latest information regarding the payment for P.M.S. prescriptions.

Federal Council Meeting.—The President, Mr. G. H. Dallimore, then presented his Federal Council Report, as follows:—

Amongst matters decided upon were:

- (1) A proposed increase in Guild membership fees.
- (2) The publication of a Dispensing and Ethical Price List at three-monthly intervals, together with monthly amendments.

(3) Production at an early date of a Patents Price List.

The first issue of drug prices has already been received by all chemists, and it is hoped that a complete list of Ethicals will be posted to members during March.

The matter of a Patents Price List will be a State responsibility, and efforts are being made to produce a complete list as soon as possible.

Reports were also given at the Federal Council meeting on the P.B.A., P.M.S. and Repatriation Dispensing. The Government is very concerned at the big increase in the cost of these services, indications being that the costs more than doubled the estimate.

A full report on merchandising was given by Mr. Ross, the Federal Merchandising Manager, who asked the delegates to endeavour to get all Guild chemists well behind their chemists only contract lines. Although sales are good, it will be very easy to improve them considerably.

Mr. Attiwill presented his report on the Public Relations Secretariat, and anticipated a particularly busy year ahead.

Mr. G. D. T. Allan, who attended the Federal Council meeting as Second Delegate, endorsed the President's remarks.

Meeting of Pricing Officers.—Mr. Bodkin, who attended a meeting of Pricing Officers in the eastern States, tabled his report as follows:—

This conference was convened coincident with the Guild Federal Council meeting, primarily to iron out certain anomalies that have arisen in connection with Repatriation Script pricing. At the same time opportunity was taken of going into Guild pricing generally. A fairly lengthy agenda was discussed over a period of three days. The recommendations made to the Executive ran into 14 items. Only the salient points are mentioned in this report.

By far the most important and far-reaching recommendation was that the Federal Executive take immediate steps to implement the establishment of a Central Pricing Office to issue three-monthly reprints of all Guild Price Lists, with either monthly or weekly amendment sheets airmailed to each State, and that cost should be a secondary consideration to this most essential service.

From the immediate practical point of view, the most interesting thing to emerge from the conference was the new Rotary Calculator for Ethical liquids, solids and powders, which will fulfil a long-felt need in this important sphere. The Calculator is now in the proof stage, and should be ready for distribution in the near future.

Members will also be interested to know that a complete revision of the Drug Tariff loadings is now in hand to bring it into conformity with modern conditions, and many new drugs and preparations will be included.

Briefly, here are a few other points arising from the conference of direct interest to members:

(1) The Repatriation Pricing Officers strongly urge those chemists who price out their Repatriation Scripts to do so **only on the duplicate**, and also to check up on Repatriation Bottle Prices.

(2) **Pricing and General:**

- (a) Where manufactured galenicals and A.P.F. preparations are listed in the Guild Price List, pricing shall be based on the list price of the preparation, and not on the separate ingredients, e.g. Elixir Ephedrine, etc.
- (b) When tablets or capsules are included in a mixture, apply Thomas Table and deduct recording fee for a container (9d).
- (c) Note that when a sterilisation fee is applicable, the appropriate dispensing fee must be added also.

Classified Advertisements

The charge for these Advertisements is 2/6 per line, with a minimum of 7/6, payable in advance.

DISPENSER, GOVERNMENT STORES DEPARTMENT.

Salary £832 to £892 p.a. Commencing rate according to qualifications and experience. Must be qualified pharmacist.

Hours of duty: 9 to 5 Monday to Friday.
Apply Secretary, Public Service Board, 19 O'Connell Street, Sydney.

Closing date April 21, 1952.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the position of Technical Assistant, Pharmaceutical Benefits Section, Melbourne.

Salary: £818 to £938 per annum.

Duties: Technical Assistant to Chief Pharmacist.

Qualifications: Experience in the Pharmaceutical trade and ability to read prescriptions.

Applications stating date and place of birth, qualifications, experience, war service (if any) to the Deputy Director of Health, 113 Queen Street, Melbourne, by April 10, 1952.

HEALTH, COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENT OF.

Pharmacist, Grade I, Darwin Hospital.

Salary: £818-£854 per annum plus a district allowance of £150 per annum if married or £125 per annum if single.

Salary up to the maximum may be paid.

Duties: Dispensing at the Hospital.

Qualifications: Applicants must be qualified pharmaceutical chemists.

Applications (see conditions below main heading at beginning of this advertisement) to the Director-General of Health, Canberra, by May 1, 1952.

NEW ZEALAND: Vendor buying another business. Country concern. Turnover £7000-£7500, including approximately £2500 from dispensing Arden agency. Price £3500 to include Stock, Goodwill, Plant, Fixtures, etc., etc. Property including excellent living accommodation for sale for £2500. Apply for full details to Orridge & Company, 184, Strand, London, W.C.2., England.

C. A. SMYTHE & CO., Public Analysts and Consulting Industrial Chemists, C.B.S. Building, 90 King William Street, Adelaide. General analysis of drugs, food-stuffs, metals, etc. Duplication and substitution of products. Technical research, plant design and legal testimony. Bacteriological examination of foods, canned foods, etc. Special rates to pharmacists. Telephone: Central 601.

ANALYTICAL SERVICE, O. A. MENDELSON & CO. (O. A. Mendelsohn, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.), Public Analysts and Consulting Industrial Chemists, 386 Flinders Lane, Melbourne; 35 Grenfell Street, Adelaide; 29 Bligh Street, Sydney; and 74 Eagle Street, Brisbane. Analyses of drugs, cosmetics, foods and general manufactures. Profession discount on fees to pharmacists.

ALBERT KOCH, Qualified Analyst, 469 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. Food and drugs tested for purity. Phones: MU 1922 and LF 1069.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Continued)

Repatriation Pricing.—Resolved that chemists be requested not to price Repatriation Prescriptions. The meeting closed at 11.45 p.m.

MARCH MEETING OF THE S.B.C.

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at 51 King street, Perth, on March 11.

Present.—Messrs. G. H. Dallimore (Chair), R. I. Cohen, R. W. C. Dalby, G. D. T. Allan, J. W. Bodkin, R. J. Healy, R. Edinger and J. Skeahan.

Propain.—The Secretary reported that he had made a complete survey of the Propain advertising campaign, and that his findings in brief were:

- (1) The radio advertising was good because—
 - (a) At least 35 per cent. of the listening public heard the broadcast each morning.
 - (b) The appearance of the "Propain man" was well varied, and that all the metropolitan area was covered, and
 - (c) On no occasion had the "Propain man" not been discovered.
- (2) The window displays were good and extensive; altogether 50 displays had been inserted.
- (3) Only 8 per cent. of the chemists visited had a counter display of Propain.
- (4) Neither the wholesalers nor retailers reported an increase of sales commensurate with the advertising campaign.
- (5) Most of the public were in possession of empty Propain containers, which lessened considerably the necessity of having to purchase Propain in order to win the jackpot.

Pharmaceutical Defence Limited.—The Secretary reported having contacted the Branch Secretary of the P.D.L., and conveyed to him the legal finding forwarded from Federal Office (as obtained from the Head Office of P.D.L.).

Pensioners' Medical Service.—The latest information regarding payment for P.M.S. Prescriptions is that A. & R. group will be paid for at the average ounce rate in each group, covering drug and container costs plus a dispensing rate for each group. Tablets, etc., will be paid for at a rate and wastage factor similar to P.B.A. All payments will be retrospective to July 2, 1951.

Correspondence.—The correspondence as read was received.

Mayhew Prize.—Resolved that an amount of £3/3/- (approx.) be set aside for the purchase of the Mayhew Prize for 1951, and that Mr. G. D. T. Allan make the presentation.

Pensioners' Medical Service.—Resolved that a letter be sent to Federal Office setting out Western Australia's views on P.M.S.—that we are not in favour of the averaging rate for dispensing.

Relaxa Tablets.—Resolved that Federal Office be advised that Western Australia is in favour of a Guild contract, for Relaxa Tablets.

Apprentices' Association.—Resolved that a letter be forwarded to the Pharmaceutical Council dealing with the apprentices desire to form an association.

Price Control.—Resolved that a letter be sent to Federal Office with reference to obtaining decontrol of dispensing.

Merchandising Committee.—Resolved that a Merchandising Committee of two be formed, and that Mr. G. D. T. Allan and Mr. R. W. C. Dalby constitute the Committee.

Protamine Zinc Insulin.—Resolved that a letter be sent to the Department of Health, Pharmaceutical Services, pointing out that P.Z. Insulin costs Western Australian chemists 3/- dozen freight, which is not applicable in the eastern States.

Obituary.—The meeting recorded with regret the passing of Mr. O. H. Sargent, chemist and Guild member, of York.

The meeting closed at 11.15 p.m.



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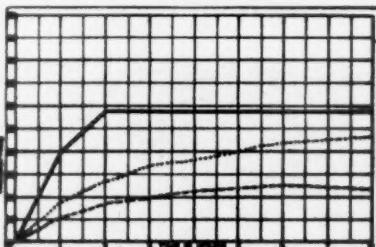
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....	C.C.'s N
—	10
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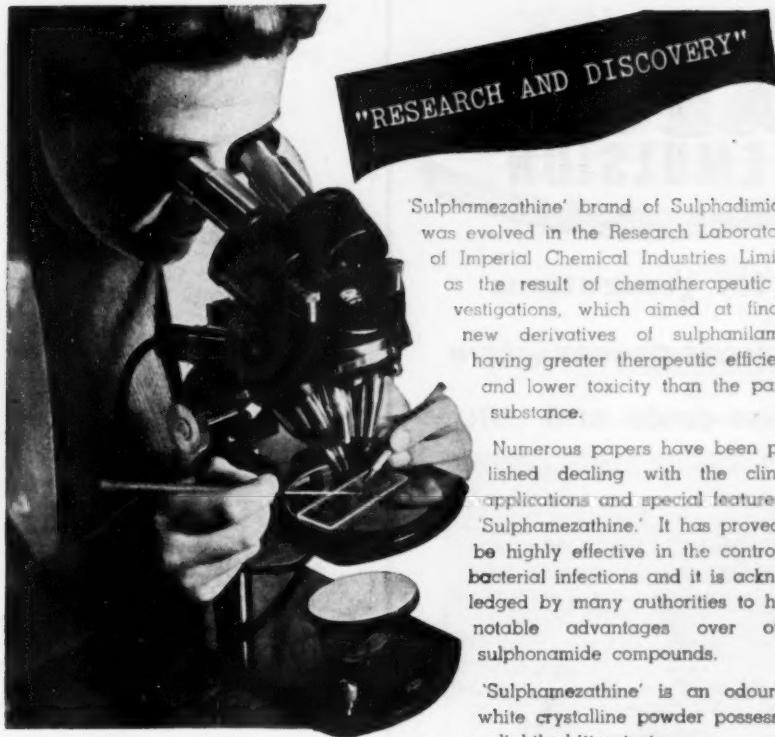
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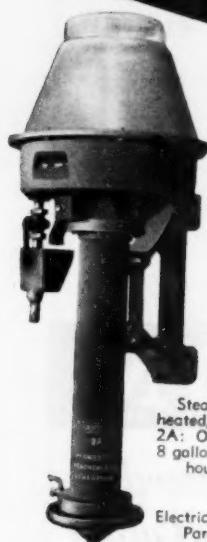
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